TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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HOOVER WORKS ON SCHEME TO DEAL OUT COAL

Series of Conferences Held by Secretary to Furnish Nation With Fuel at Fair Prices.

To furnish the public with coal and to protect it from having to pay unfair prices for the fuel, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, at a series of conferences with producing operators, railroads, the interstate commerce commission and other departments of the government, adopted a tentative plan for the distribution of coal and restriction of prices.

Several plans for settlement of the strike have been formulated, but in the meantime public utilities and necessary industries must be furnished with fuel in order that the nation may not be paralyzed completely before the operators, who promised to open their mines in spite of the strike, get them running to full capacity again.

The plan which was approved by Attorney General Daugherty in an opinion that it "was entirely legal," is dependent upon the approval of their various associations.

Under the proposed plan, President Harding would appoint a committee which would have a general supervision of the measures to be adopted for emergency fuel control designed to safeguard the public from an impending coal famine.

Application of the laws governing interstate commerce, through the interstate commerce commission, would enable the allocation of freight cars to be governed by the maintenance of fair prices for coal among the operators. The tentative plan follows:

"A committee in Washington, to be appointed by the President, of representatives of the department of commerce, the interstate commerce commission, the department of the interior, to be designated the presidential committee.

General Supervision.

"This committee to have general supervision of the measures to be taken hereunder and to authorize the execution of such of these measures as may be necessary from time to time.

"The administrative committee, comprising representatives of the presidential committee, together with representatives of operators, representatives of the railways, and, where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups.

"The presidential committee will establish a representative in each coal producing district.

"The presidential committee will appoint a committee of operators in each district to be nominated by the district operators' association or independent operators to take such action the presidential committee appoint such operators as they see fit in such committee.

"The members of these district committees may be changed as determined upon by the presidential committee.

"The government representatives in the districts with the co-operation of the district committees, shall advise the agencies of the interstate commission as to local car movement as to effect the purposes of this plan.

"The operators will proceed with their usual business until they are affected by preference orders.

"It is expected that the district committee under authority of the presidential committee will recommend the allotment of cars on the basis of those who conform to the fair prices to be agreed upon with the presidential committee.

"When the operators demand, then suitable guarantees shall be given for payment by persons buying under priority orders.

"The railroads will be requested to appoint a representative to deal with purchases of railway fuel.

"The basis of prices agreed upon between the operators and secretary of commerce on June 1, are to be maintained except where varied by the presidential committee and the same basis of price distribution shall be applied to all districts which are so far not co-operating.

"The whole of the above is tentative, pending further consideration by the interstate commerce commission, the department of justice, department of interior and the department of commerce."

Would Aid Peace.

Another effort to bring about a conference settlement of the national coal controversy was suggested to President Harding last week by Mayor John F. Durkan of Scranton, Pa., one of the five mayors of anthracite cities in Pennsylvania, who have tendered their services to the administration in the interests of settlement.

President Harding was urged to appoint immediately a non-partisan fact-finding tribunal to inquire into the coal situation in a telegram sent him by A. M. Ogle, president of the National Coal association.

Such a tribunal, if appointed immediately, could develop within a comparatively short time such facts regarding the coal industry, says the telegram, as "would strengthen your hand in carrying out your program to start the mines in accordance with your proclamation to the governors of the several states involved."

Denby Near Death When Plane Falls

Secretary Edwin Denby of the American navy narrowdly escaped death in Peking recently in an airplane accident. He was flying at a height of 4,000 feet over the great wall when the engine of the plane broke down.

The machine was damaged in landing but Mr. Denby was uninjured.

WALL STREET MAN'S FORTUNE WIPED OUT

Allan A. Ryan, generally regarded as one of Wall street's most spectacular operators during the "war boom" period, and the son of Thomas Fortune Ryan from whom he has been estranged for years, went bankrupt July 21, listing liabilities at $32,435,477, of which $27,806,984 are secured claims, and his assets at $643,533.

His voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which comes as a startling climax to one of the stormiest financial careers of the present generation, indicates the wiping out of a fortune variously estimated from $5,000,000 to $30,000,000. Wall street, which began to count young Ryan out as soon as he was expelled from the New York Stock Exchange, on June 23, 1920, following his sensational "corner" of Stutz Motor stock was nevertheless shocked by the amount of liabilities which the young financier had assumed.

Neither Ryan nor his attorney, George F. Lewis, would make any comment on the bankruptcy proceedings, beyond stating that "the schedule tells the story."

Of Stutz Motor Fame.

The schedule lists the assets and liabilities of Allan A. Ryan personally, and the firm of Allan A. Ryan & Co. of which he was president.

Ryan's greatest exploit was his sensational corner of Stutz Motor stock, which, with his resultant expulsion from the Stock Exchange, is held by his friends to have been directly responsible for his financial ruin. In the early part of 1920, stock of the Stutz Motor Car Co., of which Ryan was then president and a director, began to undergo perplexing market fluctuations. Before many weeks had passed, Wall street woke up to find that an apparent corner existed and that thousands of shares had been sold "short" with no prospect of "covering."

Ryan and his associates are alleged to have bought 31,000 shares of the stock for themselves during the month of March, and to have used the alleged corner to force up the price of the stock until it had reached $391 a share on March 31, trading in Stutz Motors was suspended and an indefinite moratorium was declared, in which there could be no calls for delivery of shares. Later, at the request of Mr. Ryan, the stock was stricken from the list.

Governors of the Stock Exchange, after an investigation, declared that a corner existed, but Mr. Ryan defied them and is said to have made the "shorts" settle for $551.25 a share, netting him a profit estimated at $1,650,000.

Exchange Seat Sold.

Mr. Ryan was summoned before the governors on charges that he was "guilty of conduct inconsistent with equitable principles of trade," he refused to appear and the governors, after deliberating five hours, expelled him. His seat on the exchange, which his father had purchased on Oct. 29, 1874, for about $4,500 and had later transferred to him, was sold for $98,000 to Arthur Gwynn. The proceeds of this sale, which have been held in trust are among his listed assets.

Shortly after his expulsion, Mr. Ryan brought a suit for $1,000,000 against William H. Remick, president of the exchange, and members of the board of governors, several of whom he alleged had sold Stutz Motor shares "short." The suit is pending, no date ever having been set for a trial.

Ryan had made powerful enemies in the Stutz fight and his expulsion from the exchange was a heavy blow to his prospects, the so-called "wiseacres" generally predicting that his financial career would be brief. His father, rated as one of the country's wealthiest men, was reported to have privately expressed admiration for his son's courageous fight and to have offered to help him, but no public announcement of the father's attitude was ever made and apparently no help was forthcoming. Father and son had been estranged for years, the rift between them growing wider when the father married a second time, only a comparatively few days after the death of his first wife, the young financier's mother.

The largest creditor is the Guarantee Trust Co., with an individual account of $8,822,555, and another account of $13,543,608, representing securities owned by Ryan, pledged by him to the Allan A. Ryan firm and by that firm repledged to the trust company.

Other large creditors with secured claims are the Chase National bank with $4,869,392; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., with $389,089, and the Empire Trust Co., with $166,705.

Son on Judicial Bench Admonishes His Dad

It isn't often that an opportunity is given a son to admonish his father. In common pleas court in Lima, recently, M. L. Becker, attorney, smiled when he was admonished by his son, Judge F. C. Becker, before whom a divorce suit was being heard. The elder Becker put leading questions to a witness and was "called down" by his son.

Asks World Body to Fight Cocaine

An international organization for the control and prevention of the growing menace of cocaine is proposed by the French Academy of Medicine.

It is pointed out that large quantities of cocaine are being distributed to the world's markets by Germany, Central America and Mexico. Despite 600 arrests in France last year, the penalties have been insufficient to halt the traffic. The French Academy of Medicine has appointed a commission to frame regulations and to consult the proper authorities in the United States and elsewhere on the problem.

Amnesty Petitions Signed by Million

Approximately a million signatures were said to be attached to the petition asking a grant of amnesty to the remaining 87 "war-opinion" prisoners which was brought to Washington by a delegation for presentation to President Harding. The petition was circled by the General Defense committee of Chicago.

Members of the delegation included Morris Hillquit of New York, Mrs. Robert Lafollette, wife of the senator from Wisconsin; J. A. Hopkins and James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania state federation of labor.

Fokker Planning to Make Planes Here

Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch airplane manufacturer, informed Secretary Weeks during a conference at the war department that he was giving consideration to the establishment in the United States of a plant to manufacture airplanes of all types. He was actuated, he said, by the belief that the future of commercial air navigation was assured and that the United States appeared to be the most promising field for development of commercial flying. Secretary Weeks disclosed that the army recently had purchased a new model Fokker military plane for tests.

Flappers Barred From Swarthmore

In a letter just mailed to parents of prospective co-eds Swarthmore college takes a mild fling at the flapper.

"Simplicity and modesty in the dress of its women has been a tradition at Swarthmore," the letter reads, "and it is the earnest desire of the college that this tradition should in no way be affected by the trend of modern society.

"We hope that the mothers of our girls will agree with us that extremes or eccentricities in styles of dress and of the coiffure are not indicative of the good taste which college women should preserve."

All of which, students say, means "no flappers allowed."

ONE-DAY FLIGHT OVER U. S. IS PLAN

Officer to Try to Cross Continent by Plane in 24 Hours.

Crossing the American continent in one day by airplane and making only one intermediate stop will be attempted by Lieutenant James H. Doolittle of Kelly Field about Aug. 8. He will hop off the morning of Aug. 4 for Jacksonville, Fla., and a few days later will begin a dash from the Atlantic coast to San Diego, Cal., traveling in a specially built plane.

Authority for the flight was granted last week by the chief of the air service and a new plane is being constructed here. It will be a one-man type with gas capacity of 275 gallons and will have an oil tank of 24 gallons capacity.

The only stop will be at San Antonio at daybreak for replenishing fuel supply. After a half hour stop here Doolittle again will take to the air in efforts to reach the Pacific coast before sunset.

Nearly a ton of fuel will be carried, enough to make a 12-hour flight without a stop. The ship will weigh about 4,700 pounds, 1,200 pounds more than the ordinary plane.

SHOPGIRLS GET FREE USE OF ALL PARKS

As a tribute to the shopgirl, the "midinette" of French literature, fees for the use of seats in municipally controlled parks have been abolished during the two-hour "dejeuner" period, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Effort is being made to obtain the same privilege for the lunching shopgirl in nationally controled parks.

POTASH BOUNTY IS FAVORED BY U. S. FARMERS

New Jersey Agricultural Expert Approves Proposal in Lieu of Protective Tariff on Product.

The proposal of the senate finance committee to return potash to the free list and pay a bounty to the potash producers in lieu of such protection as would have been afforded by a tariff, is rapidly meeting with the approval of the farmers and agricultural experts of the country.

One of these, Dr. Joseph G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey State Agricultural college and an authority on fertilizers, recently expressed his agreement with the plan for a bounty on the potash produced in this country.

"I am strongly in favor of the proposed bounty," said Dr. Lipman. "The potash deposits in this country must be developed. We have plants already erected for this purpose, and there is no reason why these plants should not be put in operation. The men who invested their money in these plants in order that America might have potash in the war emergency should be given a fair chance to gain an adequate financial reward. To do this there must be some kind of government aid, because, for a number of reasons, the American potash industry cannot now compete with the foreign interests. A tariff on all imported potash is not advisable, as it would penalize the farmer — and there must be none of that. A bounty, however, such as is now under consideration by congress, would not tax the farmer and would provide satisfactory aid for the industry."

Asked whether there were large deposits of potash in this country, Dr. Lipman said: "We have inexhaustible supplies of potash in America. There is enough in the green sands of New Jersey to supply this country for hundreds of years. And there is one important fact about our potash deposits. It is true that they contain valuable by-products. With these by-products adequately developed, the potash producers should be able to supply potash at an ever decreasing price. Considering the question from all sides, it appears most necessary that this industry be put on its feet. I see no way to do this other than the proposed bounty on all the potash actually produced."

Open Shop Moves Seen Strike Cause

Industrial disturbances which have culminated in the coal and railroad strikes were declared by Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, to be due to two causes:

1—The disposition of some employers to destroy unionism.

2—The attempt of some employers, with government encouragement, to deflate wages and bring down production costs.

Walsh, a member of the senate labor committee, declared these employers "are unwilling to make any compromise which involves recognition of organized labor" and "this prevents the employer and employe from getting together."

"Labor is objecting to cuts in wages unless the cost of living is cut correspondingly," Walsh said.

Year Costs You $5, Treasury Declares

Everybody's pocketbook was lightened by nearly $5 during the past fiscal year, says the statement of money in circulation July 1, issued by the treasury.

Per capita circulation of money July 1 was $39.87, as compared with $44.78 July 1, 1921.

The treasury's per capita figures were based on total circulation of $4,375,555,653 July 1 and a total population of 109,743,000, as compared with a total circulation of $4,839,611,851 July 1, 1921 and a total population of 108,087,000.

FORD'S SHOALS BID DESCRIBED AS 'PIRATICAL'

Senate Committee Majority Report Rips Muscle Shoals Offer to Pieces in Scathing Terms.

Instead of being the philanthropist and magical benefactor of millions of people, as his admirers have pictured him, Henry Ford was characterized as the head of the "piratical" corporation, seeking through his bid for Muscle Shoals a virtual donation of $14,500,000,000 from the taxpayers of the country.

These charges against Ford and his effort to get control of Muscle Shoals were made by the majority report of the senate agriculture committee, which voted 9 to 7 against accepting his offer. The report was presented to the senate by Senator George W. Norris, Republican, Nebraska, who led the fight against Ford in committee.

The enormity of the "gift" Ford asked is virtually beyond human conception, the report declared. It was added that acceptance of the Ford offer would have merited everlasting condemnation of congress.

Bid Is Denounced.

The report ripped the Ford bid to pieces in one of the most scathingly critical documents ever emanating from the nation's capital. It charged an attempt of a "soulless corporation" to obtain the "greatest gift ever bestowed upon mortal man" and asserted without mincing words that the public has been victimized by propagandists into believing the Ford proposal a just and fair one.

Ford, the report asserted, not only wanted the property with its water power potentialties greater than any project in the world, at "unreasonable terms" but in addition demanded that the government furnish all the money for its development and the taxpayers of the country assume all the risk involved.

The senate committee report warned:

"The acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer turns back the clock of progress and opens the door wide for the use of natural resources by corporations and monopolies without restriction, without regulation and without restraint. If this proposition is accepted, the fight for the preservation of the natural resources of the country is lost, the surrender to special interests and monopolies is absolute and a precedent is established that will take from the control of the people the greatest resources that have ever been given to man by an all-wise Creator.

Adherents Attacked.

"There is no man so good, no corporation so beneficient as should induce a patriotic legislature to thus surrender to unregulated monopoly the rights and privileges that belong to all of the people and which ought to be kept and preserved for our descendants."

Ford adherents were severely attacked by the report as constantly throwing up barriers to any proposal, governmental or otherwise, for development of Muscle Shoals other than the Ford bid.

Little merit is seen in any phase of the Ford offer by the majority of the committee. This is particularly true of the 100-year lease term demanded by the Michigan man which the report contends means simply the turning over of the property to a "soulless corporation" as "unrestrained, unlimited and as unregulated as any pirate as ever sailed the seas."

The senators signing the report agree that the Alabama Power Co., which developed a part of the Muscle Shoals property before the government took over the plant under wartime emergencies, is entitled to the Gorgas plant which it owned and aided in developing for government use. They want the project owned and controlled by the government for war and peace time work.

The report in this connection recommends:

Completion of Wilson Dam No. 2.
Utilization of nitrate plant No. 1

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RUSS PROBLEM LEFT UNSOLVED BY MEET

The United States government figured in the closing scene of The Hague conference, which on July 20 passed into history without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with soviet Russia.

M. Cattier of Belgium made the statement at the final session at the peace palace that he was authorized by the American charge d'affairs to say that the American government would adhere to the resolution which had just been adopted whereby the government engaged not to assist any of its citizens to acquire property in Russia which belonged to citizens of other countries and confiscated since October, 1917. The United States, he added, had no intention of departing from its line of conduct in regard to property appropriated in Russia.

The resolution itself gave rise to some debate.

France, through M. Alpand, moved to amend the resolution so that the word "belonged" would become "belongs."

France's idea was that although the property had been seized by the bolsheviki it was legally left in possession of the foreigners and that in the resolution the use of the present terms of the verb would clearly record the fact.

Baltic States Fail.

The Baltic states did not succeed in their efforts to have set up some machinery for possible continuance of the work at The Hague.

Believing the Russian project for recognition of debts and the compensation for confiscated property was a logical basis for an eventual accord with Russia, the Baltic states wanted to create some organization for receiving the Moscow government's reply as to whether the newest proposal of its Hague delegates was officially ratified.

This organization, the Netherland government, for instance, it was pointed out, could then transmit the reply to all the other governments, and if favorable, it could serve as a foundation for renewed conversations and perhaps another conference.

The Baltic delegates were firmly convinced of the necessity of losing no opportunity to fight for the rejuvenation of Russia.

Three separate documents explaining why the subcommissions on private property, credits and debts failed to reach any conclusions which would serve as a basis for a general agreement with Russia were among the reports.

Didn't Die; Strangled.

The fourth document, a general survey, declared the new Russian proposal could not form the foundation for an agreement because it did not embody any working rules or machinery of any guarantees which could insure the effective discharge of the obligations the Russians proposed to undertake.

The trend of the conference means that when one month has passed, the powers are free to make separate agreements with Russia, and that Premier Lloyd George's non-aggression past lapses.

It permitted The Hague conference to be held without the menace of war arising between soviet Russia and the other European nations during the period of negotiations.

EXPENDITURES OF U. S. LESS

Public Debt Disbursement Shows Decrease, Too; Loans Retired.

Ordinary expenditures of the government during the fiscal year just closed fell off by $1,393,000,000, compared with the previous year. Public debt disbursements showed a decline of $2,131,000,000, says a statement of classified expenditures for the 12 months ending June 30 issued by the treasury.

For the last fiscal year ordinary expenditures aggregated $3,372,000,000, against $5,116,000,000 the previous year, and public debt disbursements amounted to $7,031,000,000, against $9,182,000,000 for 1921.

Interest on the public debt aggregating $991,000,000, compared with $999,000,000 for 1921, was the largest item of ordinary expenditure during 1922; the navy department, with $476,000,000, against $650,000,000 for 1921, was second; the war department, with $454,000,000, against $1,101,000,000 stood third, and the veterans' bureau, with $400,000,000, there being no charges against this item in 1921, was the fourth largest on the list.

Retirement of certificates of indebtedness in the amount of $4,775,000,000 made up the majority of public debt disbursements, although there was a decrease of $3,777,000,000 in this item compared with the previous year. Victory notes retired during the year aggregated $1,908,000,000, against $332,000,000 for 1921.

Retirement of Liberty bonds was as follows: First loan, $413,000 against $202,000 in 1921; second loan, $6,000,000 against $9,000,000; third loan, $138,000,000 against $51,000,000, and fourth loan, $9,000,000 against $39,000,000.

National bank and federal reserve notes retired aggregated $107,000,000 against $37,000,000 the previous year.

Shell Kills Two

Two farmers working in a field east of Amiens, France, were blown to bits when one of them struck an unexploded shell.

Father of 5 in One Night

Five of the wives of the chief of the Anatolian village of Moufninar gave birth to babies on the same night.

Picture of Harding Auctioned at $46

Although former President Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., residents of that city placed a higher auction value on an autographed picture of his successor in the White House whose birthplace was in Ohio. President Harding's picture brought $46 against $26 for that of Mr. Wilson.

A baseball bearing the autograph of Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Nationals, who is leading all the batters in both leagues in home runs, was bid up to $24 before a local fan bought it in.

Bolshevism Waning, Belief in Sweden

Premier Branting of Sweden believes a permanent peace has settled over Scandinavia and that bolshevism will never make any inroads in this part of the world.

These thoughts appear in an interview in The Nation in answer to the question whether bolshevism could successfully invade Scandinavia. Mr. Branting said:

"Certainly not, for, according to my opinion, the bolsheviki have seen their best days and bolshevism may definitely be said to be on the decline."

Asked whether he believed in lasting peace in the North, the premier said:

"I have reason to believe so. We have no cause here for military adventures."

The premier doubted the nationalist movement in the Scandinavian countries would give rise to armed conflict.

Stamp Collectors Help Postoffice

Uncle Sam has a Santa Claus who is coming to the rescue to aid in relieving the postoffice department of financial embarrassment this year.

The Santa Claus is none other than the stamp "bugs" of the country, otherwise know by the more dignified name of philatelists.

Since the new special delivery stamp, bearing the picture of the postal motorcycle messenger, has been placed on sale there has been a regular bargain counter rush for the new issue. Although thus far the new stamp has been on sale only at the Washington postoffice and the Philatelic Stamp agency, it is being so eagerly sought by stamp collectors that sales have averaged $200 a day.

This money will be all "velvet" for Uncle Sam, inasmuch as the stamps will be put in collections.

Retail Food Price Increases in June

While the country is beset with industrial troubles, the cost of food is rising steadily, figures made public by the labor department show.

The retail price of food to the average family for June increased one per cent over May and the increases were particularly marked in such stable necessities as meat, potatoes, beans and sugar.

Of the 43 articles on which prices are obtained each month, 21 showed an increase. The more important increases were potatoes, 20 per cent; navy beans, nine per cent; sirloin steak, bacon and fresh eggs, two per cent; sugar, eight per cent.

New Plane Landing for Ships Perfected

Perfection of a device to enable an airplane going 60 miles an hour to land on the deck of a ship was announced last week by the navy department. For the past few months, the naval air service has been experimenting secretly at Hampton Roads with the device on a dummy ship's deck.

The device which, it is asserted, will permit the safe landing of any type of plane equipped with landing gear in use in the navy, works on a number of wires placed across the ship's deck, weights being attached to the ends. Hooks descending from the bottom of the plane engage the wires. The increasing amounts of weight asserting a braking effect.

In one of the experiments, a small plane was brought to a stop within 38 feet.

EXPECT ACTION BY GOVERNMENT IN RAIL STRIKE

Three Issues Prevent Settlement, Says Union Head; Train Service Reduced by Walkout.

Beginning of the fourth week of the menacing railroad strike found the government holding in reserve its trump card—assumption of federal control of the country's transportation and distribution system under the authority vested in it by the emergency clause of the transportation act. In official circles it was believed that the situation was rapidly getting to the point where a new move by the administration could be expected.

Indications last week were that it would be a finish fight between the shopmen and the rail heads, all efforts of the railway labor board to make peace between the warring factions having collapsed. The only rift in the clouds was the removal of the possibility of a walkout of 400,000 maintenance of way men by the action of the labor board in indicating that it would grant new hearings on the wage question.

President Harding was in possession of full information on the strike situation after spending an entire day in a series of conferences with Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the labor board, and Senators Cummins, Watson, Kellogg, Underwood and Pomerene, all members of the senate interstate commerce committee.

Following a conference with B. M. Jewell, head of the striking railway shopmen and shop crafts president, James J. Davis, secretary of labor, announced that he believed "the strike could be settled if the roads would give the striking shopmen their seniority rights and there was a rehearing by the United States Railroad Labor board on other disputed questions.

Three Issues Involved.

Three principal issues now prevent a possible settlement of the railway shopmen's strike, B. M. Jewell, head of the railroad employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, said in a statement last week. These issues, he said, are found in the refusal of rail excutives:

1—To discontinue contracting out of work.

2—To establish a national board of adjustment.

3—To continue seniority rights of employes who suspended work.

"The responsibility for increasing losses to the railroads, to the communities they serve and to the wage earners on the railroads and elsewhere through continuance of the present suspension of work."

Decisions to Be Fought.

Pointing out that the railroad labor board has decided against the practice of contracting out railroad work in certain cases, Mr. Jewell asserted that the Erie road, New York Central and its subsidiaries, including the Indiana Harbor Belt, the Michigan Central and the Big Four and the Western Maryland road have all contracted out shop work.

"Many other roads," the statement said, "have followed the same practice and always with the purpose and result of reducing wages, evading decisions of the labor board, degrading working conditions and attacking employes' organizations."

Asserting that the Erie, New York Central and Western Maryland as well as other roads have announced their decision to fight decisions in this matter to the highest court, Mr. Jewell said the board's decision against the practice would be set at naught for years by some roads, which, he said, if courts continue to decide that the board's powers are only advisory "eventually all railroads will be able to adopt the contracting out method of evading the transportation act wherever it is to their advantage."

The contract issue is the only one of the three issues on which a strike vote was taken, which Mr. Jewell's statement said held up a possible settlement.

The other two strike issues were wages and working rules, it having been virtually agreed at conferences that these matters should be submitted to the labor board for a rehearing. The seniority and adjustment board issues have been brought up since the strike started.

300 Trains Annulled.

As the strike of the shopmen rounded out its third week, its effect on transportation was becoming increasingly evident, as reports from throughout the country told of annullment of nearly 300 trains and combining of numerous others. On the one hand, however, were reports of additional replacements of strikers, with increasing efforts to safeguard them, while the ranks of the strikers were said by union chiefs to have remained at full strength and the number actually out has been increased by walkouts in other departments of some railroads, the latest of consequence being that by 3,000 clerks on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

COLLISION IS AVERTED IN WARSHIP EXPLOSION

Exploding steam pipes on the battleship New York, scalded one man, rendered 12 others unconscious and nearly caused a collision between the flagship and the destroyer McDermut, as the fleet was returning to Los Angeles from maneuvers.

The explosion occurred in the boiler room underneath the steering engine. With her rudder helpless, the big battleship swerved toward the starboard where the destroyers were steaming in column. Ensign Burket, officer of the deck aboard the McDermut, turned his ship sharply to port and averted a serious accident by a few yards.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

BEFORE the coal strike, beginning April 1, 795,000 men were employed in the bituminous and anthracite mines of the United States. Of this number only 185,000 are at work now. We are at the end of July and Winter not far away. This is the grim outlook that is confronting the people of the nation.

Four months is a long time for a strike to last, with the worst yet to come. The government has found it necessary, after vain efforts to bring about an amicable settlement, to take drastic measures for opening the mines under the protection of state authority. If non-union men sufficient to work the mines are found, which is doubtful, there is the uninviting prospect of more bloodshed.

Rail Strike Not Improved.

Last week ended with the railroad workers' strike as far as ever from a peaceful solution. Conference after conference has failed.

President Harding has been working long hours with railroad union leaders and labor board members to bring about an agreement. No common ground for peace and agreement has been reached. Each side wants its own way, which is not altogether a bad thing. It would be a sorry day for the public if either the employer or the employe could become supreme.

As a result of the controversy millions of dollars have already been lost and the industrial situation, which was getting back to a pre-war state, has received a check from which it cannot recover for months.

Railroads Not Normal.

It is a bold bit of bluffing on the part of the railroad managements to say that they have not been seriously affected, so far, by the strike. It is not true. Bluffing doesn't always win.

On some roads many trains have been abandoned, and if the strike continues much longer the four brotherhoods will be in it. Lack of experienced repairs and inspection will eventually drive the engineer from his cab. When he climbs into the machine he wants to feel that the big fellow is fit to respond to his touch and run its race.

Strike situations are made hard by the state of mind of the average workingman, particularly the one who works for big corporations. He feels that his employers, big business in general, and sometimes the government, are determined to bring him down to a "living wage." And "living wage" is a vague phrase. It is subject to many interpretations.

Though the workingman may sometimes be wrong in his attitude there are many cases where the circumstances justify his unhappy and grievous feeling. It is difficult to talk peace and compromise with a man whose mind is upset with the notion that he is forever getting the worst of it.

Man Not the Ox's Brother.

The American workman of today is not a brother to the ox. The ox has no ambition beyond that of getting enough to eat. A "living wage" in his case is easily defined. We would not think much of a workman if his ambition stopped this side of a desire for the comforts of life—a home, ample food, respectable clothing and an education for his children. When he has these and an account in the savings bank for emergencies and old age he has a real "living wage."

It is a credit to the country that we have a class of workers who are striving for these things, and while they are striving in a legitimate way they deserve to win. Their greatest danger is the element among them who let passion get the better of wisdom.

A Benigant Force.

The Chicago Tribune, in a timely editorial, sees in this so-called industrial unrest, "so far as it exhibits intelligent and lawful effort to better conditions of employes, to resist unfair reductions of earnings and secure the worker on a safe level of civilized living, a benigant force."

The Tribune points out that we have among many of the great industries evidences of a new sense of responsibility toward employes. "There are, of course, backward industries still clinging to a sort of industrial feudalism. But others are well out of that stage and moving rapidly toward the establishment of permanent relations of harmony.

"The key of the newer policies is comprehension of the employe's needs and wants as a human being, his material and intellectual needs and wants, his need of proper provision for the present and for the future, his need of leisure and refreshment, for himself and for those dependent upon him."

No Cure in Warfare.

There are good and bad employers, just as there are good and bad employes. When the worst in one class clash with the worst in the other class the devil is to pay. The public, the nation, suffers financially and morally.

In its editorial pointing the way to a new policy the Tribune says: "The evils of industrial organization which are a constant drain on the moral and material wealth of the nation cannot be cured by perpetual warfare. They can be cured by constructive policies which meet and satisfy the reasonable demands of the self-respecting American for a life of fairly rewarded effort, opportunity, of security and self-respect. Policies which meet these demands will dispose of the demagogue, the self-seeking agitator and the destructive radical."

There is much sense and no passion in that kind of talk.

BIG PROGRESSIVE GAIN IN SENATE

Loss of "Old Guard" Power to Follow Election of "Radicals."

With the nomination of R. B. Howell of Omaha for United States senator by Nebraska Republicans apparently assured by the primary election the radical progressive branch of the Republican party sees the balance of power in the senate almost within its grasp.

Assuming Howell will be elected next November and that Brookhart will be elected in Iowa, Beveridge in Indiana and Frazier in North Dakota while Senators Lafollette and Johnson are being re-elected in Wisconsin and California, respectively, these "pink" Republicans figure there will be at least 11 G. O. P. senators in the next congress who will act independently of the party organization and vote with the Democrats, if necessary, to obtain their ends.

Other senators in this group, not up for re-election this year, counted on to "insurge" against organization rule are Borah of Idaho, Norris of Nebraska, Capper of Kansas, Ladd of North Dakota, and Norbeck of South Dakota.

Radicals Nearly Certain.

There are 60 Republicans and 36 Democrats in the senate. Eleven Republicans, joining with the Democrats on any measure, would make the line up, if all senators voted, 49 Republicans to 47 Democrats, a Republican majority of only two. The absence of two Republicans would cause a tie or, should the Democrats make a gain of two or more in the November elections, the Republican insurgents would feel certain of their power.

Should "Old Guard" Republicans, now controlling the senate organization, refuse sufficient recognition to the new members of the so-called radical group or attempt to kill or delay important legislation supported by them it is not inconceivable that they would join with the Democrats in forcing complete reorganization of officers and committee chairmanships.

The overthrow of "Cannonism" in the house more than 12 years ago, resulting in drastic reforms in house organization, was caused by just such a combination of Republican progressives with the Democratic minority.

Senate Contest Is Seen.

In the primary triumps of Howell, Beveridge, Brookhart and Frazier the G. O. P. progressives profess to read the signs of a contest with the conservatives for control of the senate, which will end the power of Lodge, Smoot, Curtis, Watson and other "Old Guard" leaders.

Democratic senators naturally are not discouraging this view, though they refuse to concede the certainty or even likelihood of the defeat of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock by Howell in Nebraska or of former Governor Samuel M. Ralston by Beveridge in Indiana.

Howell is city commissioner of Omaha. He followed Roosevelt into the Progressive party in 1912. He has advanced ideas on public ownership of utilities, railroad control and election reforms. He is dry.

Hitchcock's Lead Safe.

Omaha, Neb., July 20—(AP)—One of the four principal races in the Nebraska primary election—that for Republican gubernatorial nomination, was in doubt early Thursday after returns from 1,701 of the state's 1,913 precincts had been tabulated.

Adam McMullen of Beatrice was leading Charles H. Randall of Randolph by 317 votes, gained on late returns Wednesday night, after the two men had see-sawed in the lead. The late lead came largely from McMullen's home and surrounding counties. The vote stood: McMullen 45,375, Randall 45,058. Two other candidates, Albert H. Byrum and George W. Sterling, were trailing.

Returns from 1,688 precincts tabulated early today gave Charles W. Bryan of Lincoln, brother of William Jennings Bryan, a comfortable lead over Butler of Omaha for Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The vote stood: Bryan 25,547, Butler 23,053.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock had an overwhelming plurality over his two opponents, A. T. Manahan of Omaha and J. O. Shroyer of Humboldt, on returns from 1,588 precincts. The vote was: Hitchcock 45,294, Shroyer 14,831, Manahan 9,090.

DROWNING, CALLS HORSE, IS SAVED

Caught in the swift current of the Grand River, Utah, Hilary Thompson realized that he was doomed to drown unless he could get help. Calling loudly to his horse on shore to come to him, he kept afloat until the animal reached his side.

Then he caught the horse's mane and was carried to shore where he lay unconscious for several hours.

PARIS TO NEW YORK RADIO IN OPERATION

Communication between America and France has been further facilitated by opening to public use the wireless station at Sainte-Assise, which sends directly to New York. It is said to be the most powerful station yet constructed.

"111" cigarettes

They are GOOD!

10¢

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

Vacationing With Lizzie

GEORGE, I WONDER HOW THE RAILROAD STRIKE IS COMING ON!
I CANT SAY, AGNES! I HAVENT SEEN A NEWSPAPER IN A WEEK!
BENTON HARBOR
WHEELING
YPSILANTI
ZANESVILLE
KOKOMO

Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

PROFITS GOOD IN TOBACCO CROP

Co = operative Marketing Prings Prosperity to 55,= 000 Kentucky Growers.

At the close of the first year's activities of the burley tobacco growers in Kentucky there is little doubt in the minds of tobacco growers in the state that the co-operative marketing of their crop pays them better than any other method they have tried.

This co-operative association has done more than it claimed by actually obtaining prices more than double those of 1921 and by bringing prosperity to 55,000 growers of burley tobacco who were worse than bankrupt just a year ago. The splendid record of the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative association and these special achievements have placed the association in the front rank among American co-operative marketing organizations.

The American Farm Bureau federation participated in the attempt of the tobacco growers of the South to organize the marketing of tobacco co-operatively. The Kentucky Farm Bureau was host to a conference in Louisville on March 29, 1921, at which time more than 200 tobacco growers, representing 10 states, endorsed the formation of a national co-operative marketing association by federating the existing exchanges. The Burley Tobacco Growers' association is leading in co-ordinating other state and local associations with the national movement.

Blazing the trail for co-operative marketing in West Virginia, the tobacco growers of the counties around Huntington are just now organizing under the California, or commodity plan, with the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-Operative association.

OHIO SHIPPERS BENEFIT FROM CHANGES IN RATES

Ohio livestock shippers, particularly those shipping co-operatively, will profit by the decision of the interstate commerce commission on minimum rates for mixed shipments of livestock. The decision becomes effective August 19.

This decision provides that the charge for livestock shipped in mixed carload lots shall be based on the rate and minimum for that kind of stock which on straight carloads produces the highest charge. This change takes the place of charges on shipments of livestock based on the highest minimum weight applicable upon any kind of stock loaded in the car and the highest rate for any kind of stock in the car.

Farm bureau federation traffic experts estimate a saving of $5.00 a car on shipments of this kind. Co-operative shippers of Ohio using the Buffalo and Pittsburgh terminals are particularly benefitted.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS ARE "KIDDING" U. S.

August Busch's protest to President Harding regarding the sale of liquor on Shipping Board passenger vessels interests and amuses the French press.

"No passenger is going to take an American line if he cannot find anything to quench his thirst but ice water and lemonade," says one paragrapher.

"A transatlantic line on which one cannot get his little cocktail is a dead line," predicts another.

"It is probable the American government will continue to serve 'drinks' on its ships," comments a third.

To Buy From Ranges

Cattle feeders of Ohio are planning to buy their feeders directly from the western ranges again this Fall, according to announcement by the livestock marketing department of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation. The plan of co-operative buying directly from the ranges was tried on a large scale for the first time last year. While complete results on the advantages of this plan over buying from stockyards are not yet fully compiled, the plan has given evidence of sufficient merit to warrant another trial, according to reports.

Women in London Take Mud Baths to Be Beautiful

English society women in search of beauty and white shoulders sit for 30 minutes to an hour every day in the hairdressing departments of London hotels with their faces, arms and shoulders covered with mud.

The mud masseuse goes round, seeing that no one is suffocated, taps the mud and, when it is quite hard, breaks the crust and washes it off. The seeker after eternal health then emerges white and healthful.

This process, it is claimed, is one of beauty's most valuable secrets and the treatment, though newly introduced to London, is becoming a cult. The mud comes from the continent and is not chemically treated.

Managers of hairdressing saloons declare the effect of this mud on the skin is astonishing and women with poor complexions and wrinkled skins have derived surprising benefit from it.

Many women are said to be having these mud baths several times a week.

Cures Piles or Costs Nothing.

Any reader who suffers from Piles—no matter how long standing—can be quickly cured without risking a penny through the remarkable discovery of W. R. Darlington, 441 Kuro Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Don't send a penny—just write Mr. Darlington and he will send you a regular 10-day Treatment absolutely free. If it cures send $2.00. Otherwise you owe nothing.

EXHIBIT PURE BRED HERD AT FAIRS NEXT YEAR

Co-operative livestock shipping companies in 14 counties are making arrangements to work with Ohio State university officials in putting on their purebred "view herd" exhibit this year. This view herd consists of the best type of purebred livestock. Exhibited with this herd will be the "most expensive bull in the world," depicted by a "scrub" sire. At many points it is expected that the local livestock companies will furnish the "scrub" as well as to provide some of the local arrangements. The exhibit will be displayed at local fairs.

BLIND VETERANS LEARN TO WORK

Some, Unfit for Training, Are Given Government Compensation.

Three hundred ex-service men are blind and 350 more are suffering from serious defects in sight as a result of injuries received in the World war, Dr. L. B. Rogers, acting director of the United States veterans' bureau, said recently.

Many of the blind veterans are unable to take vocational training and have been awarded compensation. Most of them, however, are in training under the direction of the rehabilitation division of the bureau and are reported to be makng remarkable progress. They are being taught a variety of trades and occupations such as poultry raising, storekeeping, teachers for the blind, typewriting, horticulture and gardening, in addition to the reading and writing of Braille.

Every American soldier who became blind as the result of service in the war receives compensation at the rate of $100 a month the rest of his life. If he requires the service of a nurse or an attendant he is given an additional $20 a month and if he has war risk insurance he receives $5.75 a month for each $1,000 of insurance. The minimum amount he may received a month is $100 and the maximum amount, if he had $10,000 insurance, is $177.50.

Most of the men blinded in the war have been sent for training to the Evergreen school for the blind at Baltimore. After finishing training they are sent to schools, colleges or factories and are allowed the services of a person to read to them in order that they might continue their studies. A number have been aided in establishing themselves in small businesses.

Cupid Wins!

Efforts to force the police to patrol the Thames and stop spooning by boating couples have failed.

U. S. BALLOONIST HOPES TO WIN

Will Keep Low to Derive Distance in Alpine Region Race.

H. E. Honeywell, pilot of the "Uncle Sam," one of the three American entrants in the International balloon race for the Gordon Bennett cup, starting from Geneva, Switzerland, August 6, hopes to win first honors by flying as low as possible and staying in the air longer than other entrants, thereby making more distance.

Expecting to land in Russia, Captain Honeywell said his plan of flight probably would be different from that of most of his opponents in the race, which is the fourth international event he has entered.

"Other entrants probably will fly over the Alps," he continued, "and the altitude necessary to accomplish this will greatly shorten their time in the air, and their distance. A balloon which flies over the Alps cannot stay in the air more than 24 hours.

"I expect to get out of Switzerland either through the Rhone valley to the south or the Rhine valley on the north. I want to fly as low as possible—keeping always below 8,000 feet if I can manage it—and will be able therefore to remain in the air perhaps as long as 48 hours.

"If I find it necessary to cross any mountains, I may have to rise to 18,000 feet or more, but this I hope to avoid. If my plans go as I expect, I will land in Russia."

During his career as a ballonist, Honeywell declared he has made nearly 600 flights, having participated in more than a score of races in which he always has ranked high in honors. He holds many distance and endurance trophies, and probably has the experience of flying in more parts of the world than any other balloonist.

Probably his most adventurous flight was in the international race from Stuttgart, Germany in 1912. He flew 1,350 miles and landed in Russia, 100 miles west of Moscow. His balloon was torn to pieces and used for clothing by the peasants and he was held by authorities as a spy.

AMUNDSEN IS HALTED BY ICE

Flight to North Pole Delayed By Condition of Bering Sea.

Unfavorable ice conditions in the Bering sea have delayed the arrival of Captain Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud at Point Barrow, Alaska, and delayed the start of his projected airplane flight from there across the North Pole to Spitzbergen, or Grant's land, say advices received in Seattle. Captain Amundsen when he left Nome, Alaska, for Point Barrow June 29, expected he would be able to begin his flight July 20.

Wireless position reports from the Maud, received in this country as late as July 18, fixed the ship's position near Good Hope, Bay Kotzbue Sound. This is hundreds of miles from Point Barrow and only a few hundred miles from Nome.

The fact that the Maud reported the same position July 15 led friends of the explorer to believe the ship was lying to in the Good Hope bay anchorage waiting for more favorable conditions in the Bering sea and the Arctic ocean.

Nome advices are that the break up of ice in northern waters was later this season than for many years in the past and that heavy floe ice was hampering the movement of ships north of Cape Prince of Wales.

No fear was felt for the safety of the Maud, as a wireless message received by friends of the explorer reported "all's well."

Pebble Costs Life

The accident that killed Otto Hieronimus, the famous motor racer, at Graz, was due to a pebble thrown up by another car that struck Hieronimus and caused him to swerve.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

July 21 was the first anniversary of the passage of the administration tariff bill by the house. When the measure will find its niche in statute hall is problematical, but there are increasing signs that leaders, at least, on both sides of the senate are anxious to get it in to conference.

They are weary of the grind of work on what has become the longest legislative day in the history of the senate, a day that has run 2,208 hours, 121 more hours than there were committee amendments to the bill. In the senate it still is 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 20, 1922—the hour the tariff was called up—this bit of legislative fiction being indulged in with a hope of facilitating final action by keeping out all other except the most pressing legislation.

The agreement of Chile and Peru to arbitrate their differences signed by both parties.

Voluntary reductions by the finance committee from its original recommendations enables senate practically to complete action on the flax, hemp and jute schedule of the tariff bill.

Improved industrial conditions indicated by monthly figures on employment compiled by the bureau of labor statistics.

Attorney General Daugherty informed the senate that in his opinion the proposed merger of the Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel companies and that Midvale, Republic and Inland companies would not be in violation either of the Sherman act, the Clayton act or the Webb act. He declined, however, to render an opinion as to whether these consolidations would constitute a violation of the federal trade act.

The opinion submitted by Mr. Daugherty was in response to the LaFollette resolution asking the attorney general and the federal trade commission to inform the senate what steps they had taken to ascertain the purpose and effects of the proposed mergers, what action they had instituted to protect the public interest, and whether in the opinion of the attorney general it would be advisable to proceed under the Sherman and Clayton acts to prevent the mergers.

Senator Ransdell (La.), Democrat, charges opposition on the part of Great Britain to the ship subsidy bill, and asserts that a vote against the bill is a vote to aid Britain and injure the United States.

Report of senate agricultural committee condemns Ford's Muscle Shoals offer.

Passage of a bill by Senator Elkins, Republican, West Virginia, to remit the fines of persons convicted during the war of profiteering in food has been recommended by the department of justice to the senate claims committee, to which the Elkins bill was referred.

Robert H. Lovett, assistant attorney general, has written the committee, advising the legislation in view of the fact that the supreme court declared void a section of the food contract under which fines of $277,000 were imposed upon the convicted persons.

Stringent regulations to prevent dope users from obtaining narcotics on stolen forms have been issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair. All narcotic agents, internal revenue collectors and persons registered under the Harrison narcotic law were instructed to report immediately the number of any stolen or lost order forms, whether used or unused.

Further reduction in duties on cotton manufactures approved by the senate and a duty of two cents a pound on hemp, which was on the free list in the Underwood act.

President Harding comes out squarely against amnesty for any one who preached destruction of government by force.

A house bill to relieve 7,500 subscribers to Liberty loans through banks which have failed, finally was passed by the senate and now goes to conference after being passed by the house last November. The claims involved total $254,000 which the comptroller general is authorized to determine and pay, the government to have like liens against assets of the defunct banks.

Ferocious Blue Tiger of Amoy Is Sought by Foreign Hunters in China

BY EDNA LEE BOOKER.

The mysterious "Blue Tiger of Amoy" is causing much excitement in China and everyone from Roy Chapman Andrews to missionaries and business men with leanings toward adventure who have tried to kill or capture him have failed.

That there is a tiger with blue and black stripes of unusual size has been established without a doubt, or he has been seen by many persons and has been known to carry off several native children every year.

Roy Chapman Andrews, I am told, organized a special party to capture the rare specimen of tiger, but although he had a glimpse of the famous beast he was unable to carry back his skin to New York. Any number of local parties have spent days trying to kill him, but the blue tiger is clever and seems to know instinctively when he is trailed.

Last Summer he was unusually ferocious and swooped down upon the mainland, carrying off children, to the terror of the Chinese. This year unusual efforts are to be made to capture him.

The tigers are unusually fierce in this section of China and swim from the mainland to Amoy, capture a child and swim away before they can be shot.

When a tiger is seen an alarm is given and members of the foreign community get up a search party. There is an unwritten law in the Amoy club that any member who comes into the club and reports having seen a tiger without having killed him must buy all the members present a drink — usually whisky. But if he sees and kills the tiger and brings the skin to the club —his club expenses for the month are paid by the other members.

Real Adventure Story.

The steamer Soochow docked a few hours at Amoy on the trip from Shanghai to Canton and an old timer in Amoy told us a tale about the China tigers as we rode around the picturesque bay in gayly painted pink and blue and white sampans, which looked like gondolas.

"There was one young fellow who came to Amoy from America," said the old timer, "and the East went to his head. He became a regular whisky-soda-cocktail hound and he ran up large gambling debts. He had no business playing bridge with the old cut-throats of the port—but he didn't know it.

"Things went on from bad to worse—he owed hundreds of dollars, was behind in his work and the firm that had brought him out was about ready to ship him home.

"One day this young man went on a walk up in the hills—for Amoy is built in the hills on the island—and, behind a large rock, found four tiger cubs. He didn't say a word to the boys at the club but the next day he started out with his gun. He went up near the rock to wait for the parent tiger.

Waited for Hours.

"He waited for hours, and when the tiger finally returned to her cubs she was carrying a little Chinese boy in her mouth. The young man shot and killed the tiger and found the little boy was still living. He killed the four cubs and started down the trail carrying the boy.

"When nearly down he met a party on a tiger hunt. The Chinese boy was the only son of a wealthy Chinese, who was a most valuable connection for the firm with which the young American was connected. So everything ended happily—the club members were game and paid up the young man's back club chits as a reward for killing the tiger; the firm head gave him a talking to and raised his salary and the wealthy old Mandarin gave him a large reward for saving his son."

Today we were told the young man is one of the most successful men in South China.

The tigers of Foochow, Amoy and Canton are no joke and of all the tigers the great blue tiger is the most famous. A large reward has been offered for his capture.

CALL SHOALS BID PIRATICAL

Continued From Page One

for production of explosive ingredients, "the most important consideration of Muscle Shoals."

Maintenance of nitrate plant No. 2, in a standby condition ready for any emergency.

In developing the property, the making of cheap fertilizer must always be kept in mind, the report states, although it points out that the immense cost of putting the big plant in operation would not justify the government in considering fertilizers alone. But, it adds: "Certainly no taxpayer in the country would criticize the expenditure of any amount of money in order to give to agriculture a cheap fertilizer."

Real estate speculators, who have flooded the country with offers for sale of property adjacent to the Muscle Shoals, are freely criticized.

"These real estate brokers," said the report, "are organizing a wonderful propaganda in favor of the acceptance of the Ford offer. They have flooded the country with letters and circulars, particularly among the farmers, in which they falsely represent that Ford has agreed to make fertilizer at one-half its present cost."

Thousands of farmers have been hoodwinked, it is charged. The report states that, if Ford gets the property and their promises are kept, "a city will spring up which will make New York look like a country village." It looks, it says, like the most wonderful real estate speculation "since Adam and Eve lost title to the Garden of Eden."

Wonder is expressed why the capitol at Washington was not thrown in.

Most of the document is devoted to the Ford bid, the only one really given consideration out of the number made the government.

The Ford bid, the report says, did not agree to sell fertilizer at a fixed price; did not agree to turn the property back to the government in the event of war; and sought government financial aid in developing practically the entire plant. The 100-year lease term is in itself "sufficient reason for the unqualified rejection" of the offer, the report asserts.

"Congress owes something to the generations that shall follow," it adds. "It has no moral right to provide by law for the giving away of rights and privileges that belong to future generations. We have no right to mortgage unborn generations by giving special rights and privileges to corporations to make millions of dollars out of property that belongs to all the people.

"The power that can be developed from our navigable streams belongs to the public. No man or corporation ought to be given an unlimited right to the use of such power."

BUILDS DWELLINGS AT RATE OF ONE A DAY

Commodious, well-built dwelling houses are going up at Feltham, a suburb of London, at the rate of one a day.

The explanation is found in the fact that the man who is getting the work done learned how to hustle and how to handle men on the other side of the Atlantic. He is J. H. Taylor, head of an engineering firm. By birth he is a Canadian. Early in his career he was a railway contractor. He helped to build the Great Northern railway, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways. Now he is in England applying what he learned in Canada.

The breeding of elephants in captivity is exceedingly difficult.

Noses and Throats Freed of Catarrh!

Hundreds of noses and throats all over this country from Maine to California have been freed from Catarrh with its annoying features. These noses and throats were pretty bad—some of them. They had bothered their owners for long periods. The noses had been stopped up—crusts formed—mucus gathered and made disagreeable which had to be constantly blown out—handkerchiefs.

Some of this mucus dropped into the throats belonging to the above noses and made them raw and sore, with an annoying constant tickling sensation.

Little wonder that the eyes accompanying these noses and throats became watery and weak—the breaths foul and the sense of smell gradually disappearing.

But what a change has come over these same noses and throats through the Method of treatment originated by Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Cornhill Building, Boston. They became once again the clear, sweet, useful portions of the body their Creator intended. The nasal discharges stopped, because there was no more inflammation and Catarrh germs to cause it. The eyes, the noses, the throats became free and clear. Those stupid dull feelings vanished—and the happy individuals met their friends frankly grateful they needed no longer worry over what serious thing their Catarrh might develop into.

Free Consultation About YOUR Nose and Throat

Wouldn't you like to know how your nose and throat might be freed of its Catarrh? Then just sign your full name and address and mail to Specialist Sproule's Office.

This Coupon entitles readers of this paper to consultation free on Catarrh.

FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Specialist Sproule has been in the business of ridding noses and throats of this inflammation of the mucous membrance called —Catarrh—for 30 odd years after studying and graduating from Dublin university, Ireland. Any man who works at a trade for more than 30 years knows whereof he speaks and he says with all earnestness—"If your nose and throat have fallen a victim of the Catarrh germ get advice and help speedily. You may regret delay."

When your letter arrives you will be sent advice Free as to just what you may do to rid Your nose and throat of Catarrh. Find out if there is any reason why YOUR nose and throat may not belong to a happy person, rid of Catarrh as well as hundreds of others in this country.

Don't delay but write right now for advice. Take pity upon that Catarrh infested nose and throat of yours and see if they cannot be made the healthy and comfortable parts of your body they should be. Write now and mail to

Catarrh Specialist Sproule
43 Cornhill Bldg. Boston, Mass.

FRANCE CLAIMS CUT IN ARMY

Presents Table of Figures Showing Increases of Other Nations.

France, "in spite of the heavy burdens which the care of ensuring her safety and of fulfilling her international obligations has imposed," is leading the world in the proportionate reduction of military expenditures, says an official memorandum respecting the military budgets of 11 leading countries compiled by the French government and submitted to The Associated Press.

Italy, with an increase of 390 per cent in her war budget over 1913-14, stands far ahead on the list, the memorandum points out, while France, with an increase of but 52 per cent, is at the bottom. Other countries, the compilation shows, range in the following order.

Japan 290 per cent, Spain 275 per cent, Norway 195 per cent, Great Britain 11 per cent, United States 174 per cent, Sweden 155 per cent, Holland 13 per cent, Denmark 125 per cent and Switzerland 73 per cent.

Elaborating upon the French reduction the memorandum adds that in 1913 the military branch absorbed one-third of the general budget, or 1,657,574,736 francs from a total of 5,066,000,000. In 1912, with the military expenditures increased by international obligations, such as the maintenance of troops on the Rhine and elsewhere, the defence arm required but one-fifth of the general appropriations, 5,056,000,000 francs from a total of approximately 25,000,000,000.

Military expenditures of the five great powers, based on a gold franc standard, are set forth in the memorandum as follows:

United States, 6,100,000,000; Great Britain, 4,300,000,000; Japan, 1,800,000,000; France, 1,823,000,000; Italy, 970,000,000.

U.S. ARMY Brand New Hob or Field Shoes With or Without Hob Nails

Made of the toughest leather obtainable; water proof; extra heavy soles. The ideal shoe for miners, lumbermen, farmers, railroaders, etc. Very comfortable; all sizes.

Cost the Govt. $7.40 a Pair

$3.45

Khaki Shirts, 2 pockets and flaps, all sizes $1.25
U. S. Army Khaki Breeches 1.95
Wool Spiral Puttees, fit any size legs, waterproof ..... .65
Leather Puttees, black or cordovan, officer style 3.45
U. S. Army Reclaimed Raincoats, in good condition 1.95
U. S. Army Brand-New Rubber Hip Boots (7 to 13) 2.95
Write for Circular.

Cash or Money Order Must Accompany All Orders. Money refunded if goods are not entirely satisfactory.

BRANFORD SALES COMPANY
Army & Navy Surplus Dept. T
101-105 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B-80, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

HAY FEVER

And Asthma TREATMENT sent any sufferer. Please state which you have. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Write for treatment today. Give express office.
W. K. STERLINE, 031 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

MORMONS HONOR BIRD—The Sea Gull Savior

So far as known there has been only one monument erected to the memory of and in honor of a bird. In Salt Lake City, Utah, there is a stately monument commemorating the services of the sea gull to the Mormon colony, when these people first came to the valley.

The first year that Brigham Young brought his chosen people to the barren valley, was a severe test of human faith and endurance. By hard work seed was planted and a crop was cultivated. There was the promise of a harvest to reward the workers.

Then came a threatening menace. Millions of crickets attacked the growing crops. Morning, noon and night these pests fed upon the field and garden plants. The Mormon men, women and children tried in vain to combat the enemy. The struggle was useless. These followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young were dauntless in courage and firm in faith, but they were in dark despair at prospect of a ruined crop and starvation ahead.

As has often been done before, when the calamity seemed at hand, these people sought relief in prayer and asked the help of God. They did not plead in vain. One morning there appeared in the sky a flock of sea gulls. These birds came to the rescue of their crops.

At once the sea gulls gorged themselves with crickets. Then they flew to the Great Salt Lake, drank of the briny water, which caused them to disgorge themselves of the crickets they had eaten, then back to the fields for another feast of crickets. In a short time the cricket crisis was over. The sea gulls had saved the Mormon crops and rescued the Morman harvest from the pest.

Rural Welfare editor saw this monument and heard this story from a Mormon leader. Severe punishment would come to any person who would do harm to the sea gull in Utah. It is immune. Laws have been enacted for its protection and to its honor.

If any Blade reader ever visits Salt Lake City they will find the sea gull more tame than many of our domestic fowls. It has no fear of persons. It dwells in a city where its safety is secure. Every child in the Mormon faith is taught this story. The gull is in fact a sacred bird among the members of this church. Since we saw this splendid monument and heard this story we have been wondering whether we all fully appreciate the service of the birds to humanity.

Every bird, big and little, seems to have a mission. The vulture is the scavenger, gathering up the refuse carcass and preventing the breeding of disease. Why not give more honor, credit and protection to the birds of America?

WHEAT, OATS, HAY—Harvest Time Thoughts

What vexing problems, if any, did you have in harvesting your crop of wheat, oats and hay? Did you have all the help you needed? Did you experience any of the crop for want of machinery or labor?

Did you discover any new plans whereby you could make harvesting easier next year? Do you live and learn? Was your binder in good condition? Did you get your twine as cheap as your neighbor got his? How many weeds in your oat and wheat field?

Did you put your hay in mow or in stack? Did you use a hay loader? Did you let your hay get thoroughly cured before you took it from the field? Do you ever put salt or slack lime on hay in mow?

Did you sell wheat and oats direct from the threshing machine? What did you know about the market that made you do so? Did you have a bin or granary to store your crop if the price was unreasonably low? What have you done as a farmer to protect and defend yourself in marketing of your crop?

Did you get or use any suggestions from farm bureau or co-operative associations in buying twine, fertilizer or selling your harvest surplus crop? Do you now see where you might have done some things differently and made money or saved labor? Will you conduct your harvest work next year just as you did this year?

Would you rather dodge a question than answer it? Did your neighbor have his harvest program better planned than you? Can you and have you learned anything from your neighbor? If not, it is time for you to do so. Do it now.

BRANDING ANIMALS—The Old Way Is Passing

How many Blade readers have seen the brand on steers, ponies or horses to mark the ownership of these animals? If so this brand was burned into the hide with a red-hot iron.

In some instances notches were cut in ears of animals to keep a record of breed, sire, dams and birth. Bands of different styles have been and are used for these purposes. The old-timers, and especially Western herdsmen, have invented many ways to record animals and facts about animals.

Now the breeder proposes to use some of the methods on animals that are used to identify criminals. When a criminal is caught and sent to prison impressions are taken of his fingers or thumbs or both. This mark is an almost sure identification for any future time that the prisoner may be caught after serving a first term. No matter if he changes his name, the prints made by his fingers will not change.

The up-to-date agricultural college professor now proposes to take a print of the nose and mouth of the animal to be marked or identified. They say that this can be done without cruelty to the animal, such as is the burning of the hide.

A first-class veterinarian should be consulted on this matter. If the human being can be marked and recorded so that he cannot escape or deny his identity, why not the same medicine or treatment for the dumb brute?

In the old days when the country was new and animals roamed at will there was much more need of branding than there is today. We recall the days when our home cows were turned into the public road which served as a pasture field when pasture was short in the fields. At evening the cows usually came home, but sometimes it was a long hunt to find them.

In the West, on the wide plains, where thousands of steers grew to beefhood, there had to be indentification marks, so that when sorting out day came each ranchman could pick his steers. In order to establish legal claim to animals, the ranchman's mark had to be properly recorded. There was rigid honor among cattle men. They respected these brands. They could not be induced to take unto themselves any animal with a mark other than their own on him.

In these days of highly specialized breeding, when sharp practice has sometimes been the rule, and sires and dams switched to fit the name of some noted animal, this new rule will be a safeguard to those who buy high priced pure-bred animals.

When an animal is named and the name recorded there will also be a blue print of an impression taken of the nose and mouth of the animal also recorded. This will serve as a reasonably sure identification when the animal is offered for sale or a question of identification arises in the show ring when competing for blue ribbons.

Grandfather would find a lot of new-fangled notions in use if he could come back from that Great Beyond and discover how we are doing things now. On with the game. We dare not mark time. We must go forward or backward from the cradle to the grave.

TRY SUGAR AND WATER—To Feed Watermelons

Feed, fatten and sweeten the watermelon. The expert says it can be and is done. Rural Welfare editor has always found a watermelon a choice morsel at any time, just as it is without trimmings.

Here is a story from the Country Gentleman's home garden column which will interest many, perhaps all of our Blade readers, who either grow or likely eat melons. Here it is:

A watermelon does not leave the stem as does a muskmelon, so we must look for other indications of ripening. There is a small tendril at the stem end of the fruit, and as the melon ripens this tendril turns brown and dies. Sounding the fruit is the method usually followed by experienced growers. When struck sharply with the knuckles the ripe fruit gives forth a slightly hollow sound, and a solid sound when still green. Still another way to make sure is to press heavily on the fruit. If approaching the right stage for gathering the melon will yield to the pressure, and if quite ripe the flesh may be heard to crack. The fruit should be kept in a cool cellar or shed for a day or two, for the flesh will become more sugary and sweet.

If you wish extra-large and extra-sweet fruit try feeding watermelon or pumpkins with sugar and water. Take a jar filled with water in which a quantity of sugar has been dissolved. Place a round lamp wick in the jar and carry the other end of the wick to the stem at the end of the fruit, pushing it into an incision made in the stem with a sharp knife. The incision should be longitudinal and carried only half way through the stem. If all other fruit be removed and the vines pruned so that the energy of the plant is centered in the development of the single specimen, the result will be surprising.

From now on a sharp lookout must be kept for the squash borer, which will also be found among the pumpkins. If it is observed that the foliage of the vine wilts badly on sunny days, and the leaves appear sickly and perhaps tinged with yellow, you may be almost certain that the borer is present. It is a large white grub, and will be found at the base of the vine near the root. Us a sharp knife the long way of the stem, dig out the borer and destroy it. If not too far gone the vine will heal and resume its growth, but cover that part of the stem with soil. Where the borer has been prevalent in former seasons the vine should be covered at every second or third joint with fine soil to a depth of two inches. New roots will soon be made at these covered joints.

A BIG FREE FEED—For One Thousand Club Kids

A county agent has reported to Rural Welfare editor that he has nearly one thousand boys and girls enlisted in club work this year. He also reports that he had these youngsters come to the county seat town to attend a program prepared for the occasion.

This county agent has so much enthusiasm worked up that a public spirited banker donated the money to pay the expense of a good feed for every youngster enlisted in club work and present at this meeting.

This is good work for a bank to do. This club work is what farm boys and girls ought to enlist in. It is something well worth while and is likely to be of value to every one who enters, whether he or she wins first prize or not.

This county agent reports that he has the united support of parents, farm bureau, grange and county fair board and everybody in it. What can you do along this line? Tell your friends that you saw it in The Blade.

STATE FAIRS COMING—Well Worth Seeing

Many farmers have never seen their home state fairs. It is a trip worth while. It is a big picture in action. It is a big show case and window, in which can be seen the products of soil, toil and inventive genius. The state fair is a big show.

For 15 years Rural Welfare editor was connected with Ohio State fair. Tens of thousands came to invoice its virtues. Five days of display and education. The progressive folks were there to make good wages for themselves.

A visit to a state fair is not worth while unless you can learn something that will put in your pocket many times the cost of the trip. Some state fairs are such only in name. They are money makers for some clique or clan and not educators and uplifters of the state in which they are held. Most state fairs are worthy. Go to 'em.

WHICH SHALL IT BE—Dairy Cow or Road Hog?

A dairy cow pays dividends at least twice a day, sometimes three times in 24 hours. She is honest and more than earns her board and taxes.

The road hog grabs a rake-off and gets rich on a few miles of high cost road. This breed of hog is not half as fit for good society as is the respectable and honest old dairy cow in the barn.

The dairy cow pays big interest on the principal by being honest and working her milk factory day and night. The road hogs of Ohio work day and night with wine, women and song while the taxpayer settles the bill.

Read what five Holstein cows can do in 12 months. These cows are at home in the dairy barns of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. This particular college has handed out many high spot facts as a result of its research work and experiments.

This herd of lady cows weighs 5,000 pounds. They are not as big as elephants, but they are hustlers when it comes to producing milk. In one year these five cows, weighing two and one-half tons, produced 47 tons of milk.

It is a mighty good record when a cow will produce 20 times as much milk in weight, in one year, as she herself weighs. She must be a busy cow to win such a victory. If the road hog was forced to work as honestly as the dairy cow toils and spins, what a fine old world and more good roads we would have at less cost.

Five thousand pounds of cow, in one year, produced 94,000 tons of milk. The old cow pays more than six per cent interest on her cost and we are glad to collect the interest, although it is much greater than the legal rate allowed by law. Hats off to the cow. Swat the road hog.

IN THE PAN-HANDLE—Wheat Not a Good Crop

Our old friend, W. D. Zinn of West Virginia, used to do farm institute lecture work in Ohio when Rural Welfare editor had charge of institutes. He writes an interesting letter each week for the National Stockman and Farmer.

Reference growing wheat in his own state Mr. Zinn says:

"All over the state I see farmers growing small fields of wheat—often less than five acres. I am wondering whether these farmers ever sat down and figured out the cost of this wheat. If they will keep an accurate account of the cost I believe they will grow no more wheat. Forty bushels of wheat will furnish flour for the average family one year, and at $1.50 cents per bushel it would cost $60. Potatoes are a much more profitable crop in West Virginia than wheat. Suppose the small farmer grows an acre of potatoes instead of the wheat. He should be able to net $60 off his acre and that would bring his wheat for a year. Every year there are thousands of bushels of potatoes shipped into West Virginia. One can better afford to grow potatoes at 50 cents per bushel than wheat at $1.50, but there is little danger of our having to sell potatoes at 50 cents very soon."

TAX THE FOREIGNER—Germany Sets the Example.

The U. S. A. has a big problem on its hands to handle the alien who has come to our land from some other country. These foreigners get into bad company when they get here. They fill up pages in the records of our criminal courts. They have no respect for our laws. They often insult our flag. They have a strong desire to do as they please.

The danger part of this is that they refuse to take out naturalization papers and become citizens of our country. There are many aliens who come to our country for the purpose of becoming citizens, and we have room for folks of this kind.

Why not tax these aliens who are here and who refuse to become citizens? Germany proposes to levy a tax on foreigners within her borders for two purposes, namely, to get money and to get rid of foreigners. Here is what the Living Age printed about this matter:

"A writer in Deutschlands Erneuerung urges the government to levy a tax of one-half dollar a day on every foreigner temporarily residing in Germany, and to prohibit the sale of goods to foreigners except at an advance of domestic prices, or at prices fixed in dollars. It is estimated that there are about a half million foreigners in Germany at present and that this source of revenue will net the country between one-quarter of a million and one-half million dollars a day."

CREAM THAT IS LEAN—Costs Cow-Man Money

Like folks, cream may be good and bad. Cows are rich or lean in the production of butter fat. There is always demand for good cream. There is less demand for poor cream. Poor cream makes poor butter. Poor butter is sure to increase the demand for oleomargarine or other substitutes for real butter. The creamery will be forced to grade cream and pay accordingly as the elevator grades and pays for grain.

Cream ought to be graded. This will punish the dairyman who puts poor cream on the market. Grading will reward the dairyman who puts good cream or butter fat on the market. This is as it should be.

A certain state dairy department has issued the following suggestions to dairymen and which will be of interest to many Blade readers:

1. Farmers are losing vast sums of money through the marketing of poor quality cream.

2. Creameries are unable to make a high quality finished product from the poor raw material received, and such butter is classed as undergrades and sold at prices lower than is quoted for "extra" grades.

3. Quotations for butter fat are based on prices received for the grade of butter made from the raw material furnished by the cream producer.

4. A very large percentage of butter scores low in quality.

5. There is usually an over-production of undergrades butter on market, which condition is not to the best interests of those engaged in the industry.

6. The way for the farmer to get more money for his butter fat is to improve the quality.

7. In order to more effectively inspect cream it has been decided to make inspections at the creameries of all shipments of cream coming from within the state, in addition to inspection at local cream buying stations. When inspections are made at creameries, tags will be placed on empty cans showing the quality or grade of the cream that each can contained.

8. Cream that is unfit for food will be condemned and its use for food purposes forbidden and prevented.

WHO CAN VACCINATE HOGS?—Can a Greenhorn Do It?

In many sections of the hog and corn belt the question continually arises as to who is competent or legally authorized to vaccinate or immunize hogs against cholera. Many farmers think they can do it, but in some cases they are not permitted to buy serum or virus.

In some instances the farmer expects the county agent to render this service whenever called upon. The home cow or horse doctor is usually considered competent to do this trick, no matter whether he ever read a book on veterinary medicine or ever heard of a horse doctor college. The farmer is eternally looking for a bargain and excursion rates.

The real college graduate veterinarian is also on his own side and well organized. He has little use for the amateur doctor. He seeks relief in the state legislature and gets laws passed to prohibit the "quacks," as he calls them, from doing work of this kind and getting paid for it. The professional man will tell the farmer that it is a big risk to employ an unqualified man to treat valuable animals.

Some farmers and breeders have remarked that they would rather have some of these old-timers who are well seasoned with experience than to take the risk of a kid just out of college.

The fact remains that breeders who have noted herds or flocks are very apt to employ the best professional dactors they can get. The big insurance companies who write insurance on high priced animals always employ the best trained and experienced veterinarian to protect their interests.

Many states have enacted laws to drive the old cow doctor out of the game. It is hard to enforce these laws. The old boy always has a lot of friends who will swear by him and swear at anybody who tries to put him out of business. The old boy seldom makes a charge and is content to accept whatever sum is donated to him for the good he has done.

As time runs by there are fewer of these old relics in the game. The whole world is drifting toward the professional man and the high-powered specialist. But the question of vaccinating hogs is a live question in nearly every community. It is dangerous to turn any inexperienced person loose with virus in a community. He will lively make more hog cholera than he prevents. On the other hand, there is nothing strange or mysterious about the way this immunizing is done. Carefulness is the high spot of the whole game.

A certain legislature has enacted the following provision of law relating to the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery:

"It shall be unlawful for any person in the state to engage in the practice of veterinary surgery, veterinary dentistry, veterinary medicine, or to prescribe treatment for or perform any operation on any domestic animal for compensation, except such person be a licensed veterinarian. Provided, that no person shall be prohibited by this chapter from performing the simple operations of castrating, dehorning, spaying, vassinating with hog cholera serum alone, and vaccinating with blacking vaccine, and nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a student from prescribing, under the supervision of a preceptor, or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency."

CONTROL BIG MARKETS—Farmers Learning How

The dream of the farmer is to control the big terminal markets in selling grain and live stock and in some instances wool also. This takes money, common sense, experience and some mistakes and regrets.

The U. S. Grain Growers seem to have come to grief and well 'nigh the poor house. Of course the old-line grain men are not sorry. The Live Stock associations seem to have fared better than the Grain Growers.

The wool pools seem to have held their own and in some instances made a good profit. Many lessons have been learned. Some of them costly and hard to bear. But progress in the world must always fight battles. In the days to come those who were pioneers in this great work will be hailed as benefactors to farm and farmer.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION—Folks Make Many Kicks

We get letters and we read in nearly every paper that many folks are not satisfied with the ever increasing cost of schools and the apparent lack of efficiency in the teaching of pupils.

The cost is climbing. No one can deny. Bigger salary and bigger school houses have forced the cost skyward. As to efficiency that is another matter. If teachers lack in knowledge and the art of teaching it must be due to the fact that we have lodged too much power in one man who can license or not license teachers at his will and whim.

The tendency is to make courses easy for teachers by those who are anxious to be popular with teachers. We doubt whether any reform, if reform is needed, will come from the teachers themselves. As a rule they are subordinate to a boss on whom their job depends, and they must keep eyes, ears and mouth closed.

The forerunner of the modern corset dates from the second century, when the fashionable women used them to compress the waist.

AFTER THE DARK DAYS

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 30 Is "The First Return From Exile" — Jeremiah 29:19-14; Ezra 1:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

At present, the world is in the doldrums. Things look bad in every direction—except upward and forward. The present state of civilization, superficially regarded, is discouraging beyond words. If this were the end of things, a permanent condition, all thinkers would have to turn pessimists. But it isn't. Today is a preparation for tomorrow. Our present valley is merely the approach to the uplands of the future. So it is fortunate that so many millions are to study this lesson concerning the Jewish nation of old; for it is the highest use of history to enable us to live wisely in the present.

Two needs are apparent in our common life. One is to understand our own times—to have a general working knowledge of the large facts of today—and the other is to understand our times in relation to what has been and is yet to be. Thus shall we be lifted out of pettiness and provincialism and small views. Much has been written, and truly, in criticism of the post-war tendency to present history in very general and pictorial terms, after the fashion of Wells' "Outline of History." Nevertheless, the new method is revolutionizing the world's attitude toward the study of the past; and is making the progress of nations and of humanity a real and living thing, with a meaning for everybody everywhere. Sounder social and political thinking will follow the popularized reading of history; just as faith and devotion will be quickened by this long look by the Sunday schools back upon the dark days of Judah.

The Man Who Knew.

The rotten fruit had dropped from the tree. As a nation, the Jews had collapsed and fallen into captivity in Babylon. They had disobeyed; repented; disobeyed again; until, incorrigible, a just Jehovah delivered them into the hands of the heathen for punishment. The cardinal sin of the Jews was contempt for God's clear law and a turning to the practices of paganism. At last they were sent away amid the heathen to be cured. After the exile, the Jews never again worshiped idols. In all their varied racial experiences, from Babylon to New York, the Jews have remained monotheists. They at least learned the supreme lesson that to turn away from Jehovah is to invite bitterness and punishment. The exile was a hard school, but it graduated its pupils.

Then were vindicated the Hebrew prophets; and especially Jeremiah, one of the greatest. In vain Jeremiah had called upon his people to repent, foretelling the fate that awaited them if they continued to disobey God. But the nation only flouted him, and threw him into prison. He was only "an old fogy" and "behind the times;" they were "up to date" in all the evils of the heathen; and "progressive" with the progressiveness of the reckless and irresponsible who follow fashion whithersoever it leads. Now our lesson shows these "liberal" leaders either dead or in exile; and Jeremiah writing words of spiritual comfort to them. Once more, God had cleared the name of His faithful servant.

Old-fashioned Christian parents and teachers and preachers are rather out of favor today in a jazzed-up world. The moral integrities and the divine word are more openly flouted than ever before on this Western continent. The business world and society, and especially the young in both, seem to have cut loose from the ancient sanctities and restraints. The idle-minded, who always are blown about by the prevailing winds, follow the vogue as if it were a higher law.

But they are wrong — tragically wrong; and the men and women who hold fast to the clear teachings of religion and morality, as attested by the experience of the centuries, are right, tremendously right and sure to be vindicated by events. This is a day to stand fast by that which is proved, and so on the side of a living God who is as surely dealing with peoples and nations today as He was in the sixth century before Christ.

"There's a Good Time Coming."

Croakers and pessimists are confident that today civilization is collapsing. They see the grand smashup in the near future. Not so Jeremiah. He held firmly the faith—which is a primary characteristic of the Hebrew and Christian religions—that there is "a good time coming;" and that "the best is yet to be." The Messianic note in the Bible is one mark that differentiates it from all other sacred books. When the Jews were in exile, their king dead, their capital in ruins, their temple wiped out and their land in possession of strangers. Jeremiah wrote them words of counsel and comfort and reassurance. Their exile was only temporary, and they should make the best of it. After they had returned to Jehovah they should return to Jerusalem.

Right here we strike the missing note in the modern Zionist movement, which has evoked the enthusiasm of an active minority of Jews and of many Christians. It seeks a return to Jerusalem rather than a return to Jehovah. Its enthusiasm is for the land rather than for the Lord. Instead of a religious revival, it is a political propaganda. All friends of liberty, and all who care for God's Chosen People, should be brave enough to say that conditions do not change men, but that men change conditions; and that improvement in political and material privilege is not going to alter the character of any race. The acute problem of present-day Jewry is not racial homelessness, but racial irreligion; to a large extent, Jews in the Western world neither believe nor obey their own Scriptures.

This mistaken notion is not confined to the Jews alone. I found it in Turkey among the Armenians also, whose very priests and pastors, as well as politicians, were so obsessed with a passion for territorial and political acquisitions that they were almost indifferent to the plight of their compatriots. This same fallacy possesses other insurgent national groups, from Ireland to Russia, from India to the Balkans. The ideals, the character, the faith of a people come first. God will prepare the land if men will prepare their hearts. It was not the lure of gold, but loyalty to God in the hearts of the first settlers that made this new nation great. The better day waits only for better men and women. Good times ultimately come to good people. Godliness is the first portion of the promised inheritance.

An Old Word for New Times.

Like everybody else who has observed life wisely, I entertain great respect for the soundness and sagacity of many minds that have matured without the help of schools or travel. In China and in Turkey especially I have been struck by the good sense and broad-mindedness and insight into life of village patriarchs, who do not know one letter from another. In our own land, to a far greater degree, I have found plain men and women who have ripened into richness of judgment on a study of the Bible. It certainly does steady the mind and the purposes to know the word of God. Bible students who do not yield to the temptation to become faddists develop a spacious mindedness and the habit of thinking patient and long thoughts concerning men and events.

Such persons are the sheet-anchors of our storm-tossed day. We have grave need of those who have clarified their convictions by this old book; and who hold fast to a perception of the character and purposes of God. Others may grow panic-stricken; but not these. Even in the day's of the soul's exile they perceive, with Jeremiah, of what sort is Jehovah. There are a few sentences from the old prophet's letter to his fellow countrymen down in Babylonia that deserve especial consideration just now. They are an old word for the new times, savoring sweetly of the spirit of Jesus.

"For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith Jehovah, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you hope in your latter end. And ye shall call upon me, and ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will hearken unto you. And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

"Home Again."

Every soldier who was overseas and came home again, every wanderer in the world's far and hard places, can understand the thrill of happiness which filled the hearts of the Jews when the prophecy of Jeremiah was fulfilled, and they turned again to Judah.

I have been over every foot of the road that the Hebrew exiles traveled, and it is not easy going; but the journey's end eclipsed the journey's hardships, and we read nothing of the horrors of the way—part of it being the same route recently traversed by the deported Armenians. All roads are easy that lead home. I remember how the Scotch soldiers took furlough all the way from Italy to Scotland, some carrying with them birds and other presents for the home folk, though the journey by land and sea, was a bitter one.

Kings and kinglets ruled the world in the time of our lesson; but the greatest of them were only kinglets in the presence of the King of Kings. So Cyrus the Great—and he was really great in character, as well as in dominion—became the servant of Jehovah in working out the return of the Jews from exile. "When you bow, bow low," say the Chinese; and a great man does all things greatly; so there was no stint to the magnanimity of Cyrus, as he sent the Jews back, with their sacred vessels in their possession (note the absence of all mention of the Ark of the Covenant), and with goods and with guards and with full credentials to reoccupy the land of their fathers.

Statesmen may confer at Paris, Washington, London, Genoa, The Hague or Geneva concerning the fate of nations; but all their decisions are subject to revision by the will of the King of Kings, who is surely working His purposes out for a better humanity in a better world of peace and brotherhood, wherein His word is the accepted law.

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U. S. WILL OPEN SOLDIER LANDS

10,000 Acres Reserved for Veterans in New Mexico.

Approximately 10,000 acres of land in New Mexico may be taken over by veterans of the World war in the near future. Announcement is made from the department of the interior, United States land office, that a considerable area of land formerly withdrawn under the reclamation act and for reservoir sites has been restored and will be subject to entry at the United States land office at Las Cruces, N. M.

Upt to Sept. 27, the lands will be subject to entry under the homestead and desert land laws by qualified service men of the World war who have been honorably discharged or separated from the service or placed in the army or naval reserve. Such applications and conflicting applications will be disposed of by lot. From Sept. 28 to Oct. 18, any remaining unentered lands will be subject to homestead entry by any qualified entryman. Application may be filed from Sept. 8 to Sept. 27 inclusive, such applications to be treated as simultaneous applications.

Begining Oct. 19, any remaining lands will become subject to entry under any applicable public land law.

Such lands as are within the Elephant Butte Irrigation district will be subject to the irrigation district taxes.

The exact location of the various tracts of land may be obtained by reference to files at the land office at Las Cruces. They range in size from 225 to 640 acres.

A considerable portion of the land is in the mesa country, not susceptible to irrigation from the Elephant Butte reservoir, but would be valuable for pump irrigation in event of the obtaining of cheap power from a hydro-electric plant at the dam.

Be More Careful

of your teeth—combat the film

If you are brushing your teeth in a wrong way, learn what this new way means.

Authorities now advise it. Leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use. Millions of people employ it.

Make this ten-day test and let the results show you what really clean teeth mean.

That dingy film

Film is what clouds the teeth's beauty. It causes most tooth troubles. Countless teeth discolor and decay because the old ways of brushing do not effetively fight film.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. That is what discolors — not the teeth.

Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Ways to end it

Dental science has in late years found two ways to fight film. It has proved them by careful tests. Now they are embodied in a new-day tooth-paste — called Pepsodent — for daily application.

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

Dentists here and abroad now advise it. It is now bringing a new dental era to some 40 races of people.

Other new effects

Pepsodent brings three other effects, natural and very important.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits. They may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus every use does five things which dental authorities now regard as essential.

You'll quickly see

A 10-Day tube of Pepsodent is sent to all who ask. That shows the delightful effects. In a week you will realize that this method means much to you and yours.

Send the coupon for it. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch all the effects, then read the reasons in our book. That test may lead to life long benefits. Cut out the coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free 771

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STEAL CROWN OF HAPSBURGS

Diadem, Hidden in Convent, Placed in Embassy During Revolt.

The diamond and ruby studded crown of the Hapsburgs, former rulers of Austria-Hungary, has been stolen from the Spanish consulate in Vienna, where it was placed for safe keeping after the revolution began, it became known last week.

Count De Korwin-Solowski, Austrian aviator, who carried the diadem from a convent to the consulate during the first days of the revolution, has been summoned to Paris. He sailed on La Savoie to join in a hunt for the jewels in Vienna, Barcelona, Paris and possibly Moscow.

Noted Austrian Flier.

Baron Radowitz, a German nobleman who spent several days last May with the former German kaiser in Doorn and is a close friend of Sokolowski, said he could not discuss the situation because of his friendship for the Austrian, but admitted the crown had been stolen.

Sokolowski was a noted Austrian flier during the war. When the Hapsburg house, to which he is related, fell, he took several members of the royal family out of Vienna by air. The Archduchess Blanca of Austria, a princess of Bourbon, now living in Paris incognito, then told the count that the imperial crown was hidden in a convent near Vienna and delegated him to get it safely away.

The court visited the convent, claimed the crown and flew with it to the consulate. There he obtained a receipt in the name of a friend, fearing efforts of revolutionists to locate the diadem. The receipt was sent to the friend with careful instructions not to claim the crown until he had received orders and Sokolowski went to London.

Collectors Are Warned.

Two months ago German and Austrian royalists were notified that the receipt had been presented to the consulate and the crown removed. But the receipt was not presented by Sokolowski's friend, and he has no recollection of its disappearance. It is believed it was either lost or stolen in Paris.

Baron Radowitz says the crown is not of great intrinsic value, but historically it is priceless. Archduchess Blanca decided to make public news of the theft so that collectors would be warned against purchasing it.

CONTRABAND LIQUOR BURNS ROOF PAINT

Corporal Rodney Shavor of the Pennsylvania state police, poured 18 gallons of contraband whisky down a rain spout in the rear of the office of Magistrate Clark. The liquor had been captured in raids.

Before entering the spout the "hootch" ran over a tin roof, and after the liquor had disappeared it was found the red paint on the roof was blistered.

Proclaims Yap Ratification

Announcement has been made by the state department that President Harding has proclaimed ratification of the Yap treaty, negotiated between the United States and Japan during the arms conference.

JAPANESE BUY BACK ORIENTAL PAINTINGS

Japanese merchants who made large fortunes during the war and built themselves fine homes in Japan are sending to America and Europe for Japanese prints, paintings and curios to decorate them with. One New York dealer at least has sold numerous articles which he picked up in Japan years ago for a song and which he was unable to sell in America, to these new merchant princes at very profitable prices. For many years American and European collectors searched Japan successfully for objects of art until nearly all the old works, with the exception of those in private collections and museums had been exported. Now the Japanese being unable to find what they want in this line at home are sending abroad for them. Of course they want the real articles and generally something to match pieces which they already have. Articles for the tea service such as lacquer trays are in great demand.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE LOSS AMONG BIRDS

The long and heavy rains in New England this year have resulted in tremendous loss of bird life, says State Ornithologist Edward R. Forbush. The rains have been more severe "down east" than in Massachusetts and reports to Professor Forbush relate that in places in Maine at least two wheelbarrow loads of dead chimney swallows have been taken from single chimneys.

Rains destroyed insects on which the birds feed, causing the birds to starve to death.

BLOTCHES

BLACKHEADS

are Embarrassing

Oh! how can I get rid of them and enjoy the glory of a clear skin?

Don't despair! S. S. S. will lead you into a world you probably have never known before,—a world of joy, where strong light and love are welcome, where spotted-faced embarrassment is no more!

S. S. S. makes the blood rich and pure, and when your blood is freed of impurities, your stubborn blotches, pimples, blackheads, acne, rash, tetter and skin eruptions are bound to disappear.

Miss Ethel Rose, 422 E. Water St., Painted Post, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with pimples on my face, neck and chest. I was advised to take S. S. S. I found it as claimed, as it certainly purified my system and my complexion is now clear."

Any good drug store can supply you with S. S. S.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1922

A little leaven of common sense leaventh the chump.

Put this down as a certainty. The meek will have to inherit the earth if they ever get it.

Any compromise with lawlessness is sure to bring a tangled skein of bother.

Samuel Gompers, who is versatile and sane, could make an interesting speech on law and order of he were to try.

As a rule the fellow who is a joke takes himself seriously.

One thing that is the matter with the world is that about the time men begin to talk about it being good for men to dwell together in unity somebody throws a brick.

Lima Beane says the corset is a blessing to women who jell at 40.

A wave of unrest gives the individual who is meaner than the devil wants him to be a chance to show off.

People who ask, "What is the world coming to?" never stop to think it may be coming to its senses.

About all a straw vote shows is which way the windy voter is blowing.

Both men and women do a lot of sensible things at the risk of being called old-fashioned.

If it is a case of sink or swim with this well-known country it would be better to sink than swim on beer and light wines.

When people get excited they couldn't recognize a fundamental principle if it were to dress in red, white and blue and march down street behind a jazz band.

The trouble with a tariff is that it grinds one man's ax and gores another man's ox.

Without strikes the benefit funds would never get into circulation.

A boxing match satisfies fight fans if it bleeds profusely.

Too much howl throws the hallelujah chorus out of tune.

The taxpayer should have enough interest in politics to see that the best men are chosen to waste his money.

One form of Sunday desecration is that of trying to beat the train to the crossing.

Jess Willard says he is only 39 years of age. He was 85 after the last round of his fight in Toledo, July 4, 1919.

In spite of everything ours is the greatest country on earth. The thing to do is to keep it from getting worse than it is.

Some of the girls spread the paint on too thick, evidently hoping to rival the billboards.

The fellow with a vociferous mouth makes the mistake of thinking he is the center of population.

Important saying by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont: "Understand we are not against men."

Beer advocates now want the light wine adherents to go away and let them alone in their campaign for the repeal of the Volstead act. The guzzlers feel handicapped by the sippers.

Neither side in a strike controversy has a monopoly of either saints or sinners.

Dr. Frank Crane says: "Faith may be either a tonic or a paralysis." Not sure about it being a paralysis, but faith has been known to crawl into a shell and refuse to come out.

Saving Germany is as big a job as shipping her.

It has developed that General Pershing didn't say "Lafayette, we are here," and that General Sherman didn't say "war is hell." But they were there and it is.

Genuine faith is warranted not to frazzle.

Lots of simple laws get balled up in the interpretation.

Stinging prices may cause the globe trotter to change his gait to a gallop.

Give and take is a good game until it comes to the matter of advice. Few care to be on the receiving end.

Charles A. Leedy of the Youngstown Telegram quotes a beauty expert as saying "ears will not come back because feminine ears as a rule are not beautiful." But ears are beautiful. The way to prove it is to cut them off.

Sweden is the latest country to grant Emma Goldman freedom to move on, and be pretty smart about it.

Marriage is not a failure, if it were we wouldn't be here.

People elect a man President by an overwhelming majority and then spoil the vacation season for him.

As chairman emeritus of the Republican party Uncle Joe Cannon's work will be to smoke a long black cigar.

It is the business of the public to protect its own Adam's apple.

A 100 per cent American is one who is for the enforcement of all laws, though some of them may touch him in a tender spot.

Notable Highway Experiment

The cost of building good roads in the United States, outside of the cities, averages $30 a family per year. Statisticians figure five persons to a family. In 1925, these same experts say, the road bill, in addition to city street assessments, will be $10 per capita. They assert also that 90 per cent of the road bonds thus far issued will mature in 20 to 50 years and that payments on interest and principal will continue long after the roads have been ruined or rebuilt at additional cost. Last year alone the cost of rural and inter-city road construction in the United States was $420,000,000, with $180,000,000 more for maintenance.

Since the taxpayers are contributing such tremendous amounts to facilitate pleasure travel and subsidize truck traffic over roads which are ground to pieces before they are paid for, unusual interest is manifested in progress toward more enduring construction—like railway road beds built of the most suitable material available within reasonable hauling distance, and with special reference to permanency.

The first notable experiment in building a highway on railroad foundation and roadbed is in progress in Pennsylvania. When the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western built its famous Tunkhannock cutoff, thus eliminating curves too sharp and grades too steep for its heaviest trains, it abandoned its old right of way which followed for 33 miles along hill and mountain valleys between Scranton and Binghampton. The Pennsylvania state highway department acquired this abandoned road bed at almost nominal cost and is building on it an automobile road eighteen feet wide. Two types of surfacing are being laid—sheet asphalt on concree base and reinforced concrete.

The work is nearing completion and it is announced that the new trail will open a section of Pennsylvania hitherto inaccessible by automobile to all but the most venturesome tourists.

Railway construction engineers have been notably efficient and proficient in road bed work and it is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania experiment may prove an object lesson and point the way to highway construction which, with reasonable repair, will endure at least as long as the life of the bonds issued to pay the contractors.

Getting Things Straight

Two very interesting if unpalatable, facts have been driven home to Europeans through the offices of the London Times.

One is that the loans of the United States to the Allies, and which the Allies are hoping to see canceled, were not made from a surplus in the treasury at Washington but from borrowings asked of the people. These people do not take kindly to the suggestion of repudiation because it amounts to the robbery of their own pockets. They would have to pay for this concelation either by giving up their Liberty bonds or by enduring the war taxes for a longer period than they had reckoned upon.

The other unpleasant truth is that when Wall street indicates a sympathetic attitude toward the cancellation of the loans to Europe it speaks for itself and not at all for the mass of the American people.

The idea of repudiation began with a faint hope that idealistic and altruistic America would be moved to write off the debts. It developed shortly into an argument attempting to prove by financial figures and the recitation of economic axioms that payment would never be possible. One feels that in time, hopes continuing to grow and arguments to become more dogmatic, someone of the debtor governments would make the flat demand that Uncle Sam close the books and consider that everything had been squared by a curt "much obliged."

It is important that Europe should know as quickly as it can learn it that our government is without any power whatever to stamp "paid" on bills that have not been paid. Further it should learn that the American people think no more of a nation which endeavors to dodge its debts than of one of their own neighbors who shows a tendency to trickery.

Many Coats of Opinion

You will make a mistake if you think of the prohibition question of today as having the sharply defined character of three or four years ago. It used to be fought over by a mass of enthusiastic pros opposing a mass of indignant antis. It is now divided into several shades and differences, generi, species and subspecies of opinion, each with a following that may insist, some day, in registering self-expression at the polls.

There are, for example, the bone-drys, who are for prohibition all the way even to the removal of alcohol from the list of allowable sauces for Christmas puddings. The Volsteaders represent a second group, not satisfied with anti-liquor enforcement as it is conducted perhaps, but fearful lest revision of the law would reopen the whole subject. Then we have the beer-and-light-winers, whose emblem might properly be a wedge. Another element is for the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, but opposed to the reinstitution of the saloon. A franker number of citizens favor the repeal of the amendment and the restoration of the saloon. Certain voters classify as non-drinking anti-prohibitionists, having no taste for intoxicants and, frequently, a very violent distaste of sumptuary legislation. They are matched by drinking prohibitionists who go on the principle that they themselves "can drink or let it alone," though the same cannot be said of their neighbors.

If the present agitation of the prohibition problem leads to anything so definite as resubmission to the voters the decision will probably be as confusing as is the state of opinion. In fact, it is hardly likely that the case can be resubmitted, for the simple reason that those who are against prohibition are yet not agreed as to how much they oppose it and to what degree they would like to see John Barleycorn enjoy American citizenship.

Making a New World

Twenty-eight years ago this month Elwood Haynes took that first "horseless carriage" of his out upon an Indiana road—defying human scepticism, the perversity of inanimate objects and the anger of farmers who were bound to tell him they'd "have the law" on him—and returned home triumphantly under his own power.

Probably Elwood Haynes let his imagination soar very freely on the evening of the great day. But we know that he never could have envisioned what would flow from this first success with a gasoline-driven car. No man could have. The reaction of the automobile upon American life, upon the life of all the world, has mostly been indirect. It is not the car itself, for example, that has forced the building of the mighty highways, but the desire for movement and travel which has been stimulated by the machine.

But for the automobile, the sharp line between city and countryside would still obtain. But for it, communities that now are bound together almost as the old-fashioned family was would be isolated from one another. The motor car has knitted state to state, and section to section. It has come nearer to bringing about the realization of mutual dependence than all the writings of economists and the appeals of orators. It has revived towns that were dying because the railroads passed them by. It has given the great centers of population a new aspect, broadened them, spread them over wide areas where the tendency had been to narrow them and make them congested, dark and repulsive. The automobile has been a force for democracy in that it has broken down the snobbery of unsoiled hands and reduced the rich and those far nearer to poverty to a common democracy of car-owners.

Yet the transformations have only just begun. The automobile will force fresh adjustment in transportation. It promises to reverse the stream of population from the cities back to the open spaces. It may create cities of a type now hardly guessed. As the birds migrate with the seasons so it may come about that entire communities will move to the dictates of the sun. It requires isolation to maintain the political distinctions we recognize in our national life. But the automobile is destroying isolation. The day is fast approaching when sectional politics will utterly pass away.

Elwood Haynes did infinitely more than stimulate the inventive genius of his fellow Americans. He may almost be said to have given us a new world.

The Republic in Cork

The Irish Republicans who are reported to have declared Cork an independent republic must know that whether their convictions are sound or not they cannot constitute an adequate defense against an Ireland generally determined on a Free State for the sake of peace.

There are thousands of Irishmen in Ireland, and of Irish sympathizers everywhere, who feel that the basis of Ireland's original claim to complete independence is sound, but who feel, too, that the Free State is a sufficient beginning toward a republic by constitutional means in the future, and that the expedient course today is acceptance of the Free State. They have voiced this conviction in ballots and the Free State is now an established government.

Bitter minorities have effected great reforms at frequent intervals in the world's story. But the republican stand at Cork is merely a symptom of bitterness. It promises no accomplishment. It is destined in the beginning to be defeated in blood. The Free State force demonstrated at Dublin its capacity for supporting the government. The Cork incident may be thrilling and an admirable display of personal courage and willingness to combat great odds, but it is quixotic and without even the saving merit of uncertainty.

To move forward, the Irish republican spirit needs direction and added strength—neither of which will be fostered by warfare today with a predestined winner. Discretion was never the better part of valor more than it is this minute, and, whether one likes to admit it or not, the martyr for the sake of martyrdom has lost much of his impressiveness in the passing years.

In the old days after a man saved his first thousand dollars he prepared to get rich. Now he buys an automobile and remains poor.

A grievance is about as inspiring as a dead cat in an alley. The sooner it is buried the better.

U. S. TROOPS BROKE BACK OF BLOODY RAILROAD STRIKE IN CHICAGO IN 1894

THE last great railroad strike in the United States occured twenty-eight years ago, reaching its climax and its dissolution in July, 1894. There are many things happening today—many similar things and many different things—that send the mind traveling back to that period of industriaal storm and stress when an impending reign of lawlessness and terror was stopped in its first manifestations by the prompt and decisive action of Grover Cleveland, then serving his second term as President. It was a precedent in the handling of certain phases of industrial controversies that he established when he intervened by presidential proclamation between the warring factions and backed his proclamation up with the United States army—a precedent that evoked much criticism in some political circles, but which, under the peculiar circumstances by which his action was inspired, met, with widespread approval by the people at large. It was the first time that such executive action had been taken, the first instance since the Civil War in which United States troops had been sent into an American state without the call of the governor—over his protest, in fact—but so acute had the crisis become and so direct was the challenge to United States authority and prestige that Cleveland resolved all doubts into his famous formula, though it was not on that particular occasion that he enunciated it—that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us"—and broke practically in a few days the greatest contest between captial and labor the American nation had up to that time known.

There were no industrial courts in that day, no railway labor board. The doctrine of arbitration was viewed askance by both employers and employed. The strike, the boycott, the lockout and the blacklist were the industrial weapons usually resorted to between the forces of capital and labor—the rights of the third party, the public, were as yet but vaguely recognized. It was a period also of great unrest, when Coxey's armies were marching about the country and when cities like Chicago were thronged with reckless unemployed, the residue of the World's Fair. In this critical time the great strike of the American Railway Union was precipitated at Chicago, then, as now, the greatest railway center in the United States. From a merely local movement in its inception, it soon spread over twenty-seven states and territories and affected the opperation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railway.

Debs Union's First President.

It was the American Railway Union that first brought Eugene V. Debs into the limelight as a labor leader and agitator. He was its first president and one of its chief organizers. It had been in existence but a little over a year at the time of the Chicago strike and numbered some one hundred and fifty thousand members. Opposed to it, on the part of the railway operators, was the Railway Managers Association, which had been in existence since 1886 and represented the heads of twenty-four lines of railroads throughout the country. Between the two organizations there had been constant frictions, culminating in an eagerness on both sides for a "showdown" of strength and the peculiar fact was that the "show-down," which finally came in 1894, was over a question which did not in its origin concern either of the organizations directly. It came as the result of a sympathetic strike of the Amercan Railway Union to help out the employes of the Pullman Car Company, followed by a determination on the part of the railway managers to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to put the new union out of business.

The Pullman Palace Car Company was not a railway corporation but was engaged in the manufacture of cars which it operated through contracts with the railways. In May, 1894, the Pullman company dismissed a large number of its workmen and cut the wages of those retained, alleging that the general depression following the close of the World's Fair made this action necessary. About five-sixths of the Pullman employes went out on strike and George Pullman, president of the company, declared a lock-out on the remaining one-sixth. All efforts to arbitrate the Pullman troubles failed—the company's invariable answer to overtures of civic bodies was, "We have nothing to arbitrate." About four thousand Pullman empioyees were members of the railway union and in behalf of these Debs' organization intervened. June 2, Debs served notice on the Pullman company that unless it should come to an agreement with its striking workers by June 23, the American Railway Union would refuse to handle Pullman cars or allow them to be attached to trains on which its members were employed. The Pullman company stood pat and promptly on June 26 Debs issued his boycott proclamation. His boycott order was implicitly obeyed by the members of the union. Then the Railway Managers Association took a hand in the dispute. It discharged all switchmen who refused to handle Pullman cars. As soon as the switchmen were discharged, the train crews left and within five days all the roads running out of Chicago were tied up from one end of their lines to their remotest terminals. The strike extended even to the Pacific Coast states where the trains of the Southern Pacific system were soon completely tied up, and even the mail trains carrying Pullman cars were not allowed to run. In Chicago the mail trains without Pullmans, were at first allowed to run, but this soon came to an end. June 30, a mail train was stopped on the suburbs of Chicago, the engine cut off and disabled by a mob, apparently directed by strikers.

Soldiers Arrive.

At the outset of the strike the railway union issued warnings against violence, but the radical elements of the union, supplemented by hordes of the lawless unemployed and underworld characters of Chicago, were soon the dominant factors. The union heads asserted that agents provocateurs were employed by the Managers' Association to incite the disorderly elements to acts of violence, but of this no convincing proofs were ever offered. A reign of terror resulted, centering its manifestations in Chicago.

Provision cars were looted, cars burned in the yard, and whole trains derailed and overturned on the tracks. Finally the movement of the mails was almost completely obstructed. Appeals to the governor, John P. Altgeld, whose sympathies were entirely with the strikers, brought only the response that "the local authorities were well able to handle the situation." But the disorders continued. Then the government at Washington, under the firm hand of Grover Cleveland, began to set its machinery in motion.

It moved swiftly, forcefully, and simultaneously through all the governmental agencies of action. Attorney General Olney first issued vigorous instructions to the United States district attorneys all over the country; deputy marshals to the number of more than three thousand were sworn in, and other precautionary preliminary measures taken. On Mr. Olney's suggestion applications for injunctions were made to the federal courts directed against interferences on the part of the strikers with interstate traffic and the transportation of the mails as well as against the commission of acts of violence.

Sweeping injunctions were issued against Debs and other strike leaders who soon found themselves in jail for contempt of the United States courts. On July 2, President Cleveland ordered General Miles to Chicago to assume personal command of the troops at Fort Sheridan and a few days later he ordered Colonel Crofton, in command at Fort Sheridan, to enter Chicago with the entire garrison of infantry, artillery and cavalry. This order was promptly carried out.

The soldiers were met with a spirit of deep hostility on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers. The mobs grew more and more dangerous and destructive. Debs, who up to this time had held his head and cautioned against violence, lost his prudent poise and issued an inflammatory address in which he said: "The first shot fired by regular troops at the mobs here will be a signal for civil war. Bloodshed will surely follow." Governor Altgeld telegraphed the President asking the withdrawal of troops from the state and declaring that "the state of Illinois is able to take care of itself." He followed this up with a telegram of great length discussing the constitutional relations between the federal and state governments. On July 6 President Cleveland wired briefly in response:

"While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress, discussion may well give way to active efforts on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property."

First Clash.

Following Debs' inflammatory address, President Cleveland issued a proclamation which was posted in all the centers of disturbance. It was couched in no uncertain language. It read:

"I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock July 9. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with the riotous mobs in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States and interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies. Troops employed against such riotous mobs will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty persons and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully pariticipating is to abide at their homes or at least not be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent."

General Miles issued orders to all officers in command of troops directing them to fire upon all persons found engaged in overt hostile acts. On the very day of the President's proclamation the first clash attended with fatalities occurred between the strikers and non-union men at Hammond, Ind., about twenty miles outside of Chicago.

A mob set upon several strike-breakers, killing one and wounding four. Soon after this a detachment of regular troops, commanded by Major Hartz, was hurried to the Monon station to direct the movement of the mail trains. An infuriated mob of more than three thousand showered the soldiers with missiles. The troops remained unmoved awaiting orders. In the face of a wild rush from the mob, Major Hartz gave the command to fire. A score of dead and wounded, the guilty and the innocent, fell to the ground and the awed mob quickly dispersed.

This swift and stern action of the federal government broke the backbone of the strike. With its leaders in jail and the government everywhere throughout the country pursuing the same uncompromising program the great strike organization which a few weeks before had the railway industries locked in a complete paralysis slowly fell to pieces.

Tomboy Taylor

EDITH!
TOMBOY TAYLOR'S MOTHER HAD ANOTHER ONE OF HER FAINTING SPELLS AT BASCOM JUNCTION WHILE THE TRUNKS WERE BEING TRANSFERRED.

ABE MARTIN

Ther'd be very little handshakin' if ever'buddy didn' want somethin'.

Advertisin' we git for nothin' don't do us any good.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Bards and Farmers

TO the bard, serenely singing, I remarked, "You're loafing there, while the husbandmen are bringing corn and turnips to the fair. Oh, the farmers raise their squashes, build the barn and crib and byre, while the poet only sloshes tinhorn music from his lyre. And the farmers feed the masses, and they make the world go round, but the poet, as he passes, merely deals an empty sound." Said the bard, "The busy granger, as he toils from day to day, as he fills the yawning manger with the home-grown brands of hay, quotes the message of the singers, quotes the poets' cheer-up dope, thinking that the bards are dingers, giving courage, pep and hope. 'Let us then be up and doing,' quotes the farmer, as he plows; 'still achieving, still pursuing,' feeding hogs and milking cows. And the poets' words inspire him as he labors all day long, and I fear you'd only tire him if you robbed him of his song. Oh, we work in divers manners, as the bright days come and go; some are born to carry banners; some are born to shovel snow; and no man should view his neighbors with a sneering sort of mirth, saying, 'Useless are your labors—why not tumble off the earth?'"

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "I know several men who have been patiently waiting for lost opportunities all their lives but can't wait ten minutes without growling for their wives to get ready to go somewhere."

Life's Discomforts.

Holding your temper sometimes.

Give a woman a set of salad forks and she'll forget all about wanting a new hat for at least a week.

Town Gossip.

Everybody is discussing Lydia Ford, the town's 37-year-old bachelor girl, since Jack Condon was seen crossing Main street the other day for the sole purpose of walking downtown with her.

A pedestrian is a man who is out of luck.

There would be less danger of a paper and cardboard shortage if the pie bakeries would use flour.

Rosalind's Advice.

My husband says if I die he won't marry again, but I don't believe him. What should I do?—Marjorie.

Dear Marjorie: You do too much worrying. Of course I don't blame you for not believing him, as men are not born to be believed. The best thing you can do is to postpone dying until after his funeral.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

Lady Beatty of England was recently robbed of a $10,000 brooch. She missed it after riding to some festivity with the Prince of Wales. It is not believed that the prince is guilty as his family ranks high and the British authorities have no police record of him. Lady Beatty got her picture in all the papers as $10,000 brooches are not lost every day.

Another strike epoch in history is upon us. Not only do we have a coal strike and a railroad strike but the wives are striking and going on vacations alone, leaving the husbands to pile up the dirty dishes. The children are striking each other after their childish quarrels and even Babe Ruth struck out recently with the bases full.

This is the watermelon season. It comes every year about the same time. After it has passed a person begins to think about buying coal. Eating watermelon is a sport that resembles both swimming and tiddlywinks. You need a bathing cap to keep your hair from getting wet while eating it and it's fun to snap the seeds across the table so they will drop in the plate of the person on the other side.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World:
Dear Everybody:

Did you ever have a chance to study a flapper at close range? It's an interesting subject. We have a flapper in our neighborhood. Most neighborhoods have. Some have more than one. The name of the one in ours is Margaret Maggie Marguerite Marguerita Margrete Ryan. Of course she is not called all these names at once. They represent the different periods in her life. As she is now only 18 years old and has reached the Margrete stage there's no telling what her name will be by the time she is thirty.

Margrete comes often to our house. She likes to talk to my wife. Not many people get a chance to do so as all their time is taken in listening. I like to listen to Margrete, too, although I don't understand her. I never had much ambition to learn foreign languages. The first time I saw her go in the house I hurried upstairs to put on my collar and necktie as I thought my wife was going to have a party. But I soon discovered my mistake, as Margrete, like all flappers, goes around in party dress all the time.

She enters the house in a hurry, slops down in the most comfortable chair, puts one knee across the other, stretches her skirt out of shape over them to conceal the joints, looks in her vanity case mirror, finds a portion of her face one-ninety-ninth of an inch square that is powderless, remedies the defect and begins to talk about the rug-hopper or snuggle-puppy that called on her the previous evening.

She always says she'll be an old maid because she has twin-six ambitions and all her male friends are making bicycle salaries. Then she gets up, shimmies across the room, looks at the first page of the evening paper, sees where some woman shot her husband for wearing washable neckties, applies lipstick to upper lip, grabs paper and reads article.

Then she returns to chair, slings left knee over right, adjusts right stocking, flicks imaginary spect of dust off bare knee and begins to tell how some dumb Dora who used to chum with her went around and told all her friends that she, Margrete, was a heavy necker. Soon the boys found it out and began to call up for dates so they could do some necking all evening.

Right then I knew she was well started on a long harangue containing many technical terms, so I usually ran for the kitchen, out the back door and to the corner drug store until Margrete would get it all out of her system and depart. I would return and listen to my wife inform me that I was crazy about flappers. I would say, "I'm crazy to get away from them." But I might as well have said, "Sure I am," for all the impression my denial made. I do wish Margrete would either get married, stay at home or go back to her Maggie days.

Your observant
UNCLE HENRY.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

A Modern Curse

In olden days when hate grew hot,
The days of brave Sir Launcelot,
In classic phrase or rhythmic verse
At enemies they launched a curse.
"A plague besiege you," they would cry,
"May you be withered, arm and thigh!"

When anger rose to fever heat
The maddened person would repeat
Some prayer unto the imps below
To blind or lame his hated foe,
"A murrain seize you!" he would shout
"And wipe your generation out."

No torture known to human ken
Was overlooked by cursing men.
"May apoplexy end your race,
And small pox scar your ugly face!
In agony," the knight would cry
"May you and all your family die!"

The custom has passed out. 'Tis well.
'Tis not good taste for men to yell
In hate such harsh and ugly things,
Or pray the pain disaster brings,
Yet still there stays one goodly plan
In hate to curse a golfing man.

I would not pray that he should meet
An accident along the street,
A torture infinitely worse
Would be the burden of my curse.
This I would cry: "While you're alive
May you forever slice your drive!

"Plague on your game of golf," I'd cry;
"May you forever lift your eye.
May you be prey to trap and ditch
And always shank your mashie pitch,
While you and all your tribe survive
May you forever slice your drive!"

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VARIETIES

Siam has a contingent of Girl Scouts.

Borneo is cut midway by the equator.

The Chicago fire destroyed 17,450 buildings.

Siam is one of the few monarchies of the tropics.

Pacific coast fire losses are steadily mounting.

Manila is the greatest hemp market in the world.

Montreal is planning a new hotel to cost $9,000,000.

Australia is the world's largest producer of wool.

For 25 years no bread has been baked in Norway on Sunday.

Aleppo, a city of Turkey in Asia, dates back to 2000 B. C.

An Argentine aviator has set an altitude record of 26,400 feet.

Millions of lightweight copper coins have appeared in Shanghai.

Mississippi river traffic has greatly increased during the last year.

The inca civilization was on the decline when Cortez discovered it.

Co-operative farming on the South Dakota plan is being tried in Alaska.

Divorce is increasing rapidly in London, especially among the poor.

Paris is the only city in the world that provides public baths for dogs.

One dollar a week saved for 25 years at 6 per cent will amount to $3,024.

Women are said to be more adept at learning foreign languages than are men.

The first woman with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria.

In Spain a woman's mantilla is held as sacred and cannot be sold for debt.

The annual output of oysters in the United States exceeds 3,000,000,000.

Strikes fomented by the new labor unions are becoming common in Korea.

An important island in West Africa has the odd name of "Banana."

A bill admitting women to the bar has been adopted in the Belgian senate.

Beans reach maturity twice as rapidly under electric light as in daylight alone.

There is little or no begging in northern Italy, yet it is very prevalent in Naples.

Figures show that there is only 60 per cent as much freight moving by water as in 1914.

A bill to permit women to become judges has been introduced in the German reichstag.

It is estimated that every week in London articles to the value of $1,000,000 are pawned.

Surveys indicate that near the mouth of the river Rio de la Plata the Atlantic is more than eight miles deep.

For nearly all the diseases that affect infancy and childhood, the death rate of girls is lower than that of boys.

Samuel Plimsoll, in the middle of the nineteenth century, got the first constructive marine laws through the English parliament.

In three states, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, and in the District of Columbia, the white females outnumber the white males in 1920.

More than 100 women are enrolled as students in chemistry, architecture and engineering at the Polytechnic School of Charlottenburg, Germany.

A dishonorably discharged soldier of the United States army loses his citizenship only when he has been discharged for desertion during time of war.

A dwelling 47 miles from Jordan, Mont., was moved to Jordan in 10 days and across several deep coulees without cracking a window pane or damaging the plaster.

Some 250 years ago children in England were sent to school with pipes in their satchels, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their duties while they all smoked.

In the early days of the Wright airplane in 1903, the speed of their machine was about thiry miles an hour. Just recently the airplane has touched the mark of 212 miles an hour.

A new natural gas field has been discovered in Northern Louisiana which is estimated to hold about five trillion cubic feet, making it the greatest natural gas supply yet discovered.

Said to be the tiniest capital in the world, Tulagi, the administrative center of the Solomon islands, contains thirty white persons and a few Chinese. It does not contain a single street.

The proportion of men to women suicides in the United States is more than two to one. With the men shooting is the favorite means, while the majority of women suicides use poison.

As late as the fall of 1920 a high grade mine of feldspar was discovered near Ottawa, Canada, and the material from this is nearly all used for the manufacture of high-tension electric insulators.

Among the Congo natives a superstitious belief exists that the appearance of a baby's first tooth on the upper jaw is an ill omen to the community and that the child must therefore be killed.

A French engineer claims to have discovered evidence that a great river once flowed northward across the Sahara desert into the Mediterranean, its banks being lined with prosperous communities.

Every family in Buenos Aires is to have the privilege of hearing at least one opera each season free of charge at the new municipal opera house to be erected under the supervision of the government.

With an increase in the population of Manchuria of almost 100 per cent since 1910, the number of plague deaths in 1920-21 was only 8,500, as compared with 50,000 recorded in the 1910-11 epidemic.

Piles made of tar paper, rope and glue, surrounded by concrete reinforced by wire mesh, are being made in California. It is asserted that they are proof against attack by any known insect or marine worm.

The wastage of natural gas in the United States is about half the total production. It is estimated that $36,000,000 worth of natural gas could be saved annually by proper adjustment of cooking appliances alone.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

"COULDN'T RESIST"

Dear Merry-Go-Rounders and Boys and Girls:

Though work calls, I am tempted to write to the Household page. This is the day I am supposed to be writing a story while you doubtless are busy picking berries, but you know how it is when you get the urge to send a letter. Work can "go hang" as the song says, or was it "love" instead of work?

It is warm here in Ohio (I live in the northwestern corner) and by the way I do think it is the best state in the Union. Are you surprised at that? Some day I would like to tell you about the historical ground around here, of the Maumee river with its mysterious tales of Indians and early settlers, of the small town about 14 miles distant where we go for dinner sometimes. There is a high cliff there where ever so many Indians were killed and the story is a treasure but I will save it for another time. Ever feel as though you merely wanted to chat a while? That is the way I feel as I sit here at my desk today and think about the country. About this time of day the Summer sun is beating down on the fields of ripening corn, peaceful cows are grazing along the hillside, sheep lazily browsing some place nearby and maybe a blue heron is standing on one foot under the willow which shades the brook.

In the evening, I can almost feel the cool breezes that blow across your cozy verandas and I would adore hearing the cheery chirping of the crickets and the gallumping of the frogs.

I confess that I am taking hikes with you over dead logs where moss has gathered and which sometimes care right in when you step on them. What color are the wild flowers which fringe the fields at this time of year? Let's see—purple and yellow, aren't they? Is it too late for wild roses? Ever notice how Nature changes her color scheme each month? It is fun to play the game and copy the colors for the dinner table. Don't you find that wild flowers artistically arranged make the difference between a "meal" and a "festive occasion"?

The other evening some friends dropped in for dinner so I tried the effect of tall yellow candles and a low bowl of yellow daisies. The atmosphere created by the flickering shadows on the white linen and the reflection of the soft glow on glass and silver was conducive to reminiscence and when that starts at a dinner, the gathering is usually a great success. We had a wonderful time.

We have had the old pump taken out of the yard. Its day is over I'm afraid and in its place are lilac bushes and peonies.

Every evening now the kitchen has a row of glistening glasses filled with currant jelly, strawberry jam or "sumpin' good" like that. Don't you all love to see pantry shelves after the canning season? Or better still in the middle of Winter when the snow is blowing outside and the fire is crackling in the big fireplace? We choose a can of cherries then and remember the Summer day when the boys dangled from the top limb and made us gasp with horror. Miraculous how they can pick cherries with one hand, eat them with the other and hang on like a squirrel at the same time.

In the evening I like to sit on the porch, usually with a book in my hands, but many a time the book remains unopened and my mind reflects upon the events of the day. It is a source of mystery to me why all you good people keep on writing year after year. It is one of the happiest parts of a fairly contended life—the memory of thousands of people scattered over the country who care enough to take the time to correspond. Rarely are they repaid by the delight of propinquity but after all perhaps the spiritual contact, as it most assuredly is, is more satisfactory.

However some day (in my dreams of course and when my ship comes in) I would like to make a tour from farm to farm where the cousins live. I would like to drive in without a bit of warning and say, "Hello, here's your old Aunt Martha come to visit a spell." You might find me handy about the house because I like to "do things." I can shell peas as well as anybody, but if you didn't watch me, I'd be making boats out of the shells for the babies. I can skin a tomato with steam in a twinkling and I actually like to wash dishes. So beware, for in the millennium as sure as sure can be I'm coming.

Well, I am afraid I have stayed too long. Before I go I want to say that I love the "dear old Blade" and best of all the Household page. Of course I want a twin but dare not tell the fatal day and worse, the fatal year? No, never! Never breathe it to a soul and I'll confess—I have found my twin, but you could never guess which one of you it is. It proves though that I understand that happy feeling when you catch one.

I am going to tag everyone of you from tiny "Little Dot" to "A Grandmother" and now that you all owe me a special letter, I shall fold my hands and hope to give old Mr. Post Man and Mr. Waste Basket the surprise of their lives.

I hope Mr. W. B. doesn't get this and that is no joke either for many and many a "piece" started for this corner is devoured. With love to you all. AUNT MARTHA.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

God often digs the wells of joy with the spade of sorrow.—Anon.

REMEMBERS INDIAN STORIES.

I thought I would walk right in as all seem so clever. I want to ask a little information of Ella Scott of Hacker's Creek Valley, in regard to Stonewall Jackson's old home and Jackson mills. In what county in Virginia is the old home and did he have a sister Helen. If so, where is she buried? My mother-in-law, Mrs. Virginia Pearce, was a cousin of Jonathan or Stonewall Jackson. His mother was Julia Haddon. She married Edward Jackson, father of Stonewall. Stonewall's mother was a sister of John Rudolph Haddon, father of Virginia Pearce. I have often heard Mother Pearce tell of their ancestors. She said the Haddons came from Haddon Hall of Scotland fame. They were of old Scotch-Irish stock and all fighters. She said her father fought with Tecumseh. Her brother, William Haddon, was colonel in the Mexican war. I used to get tired of hearing her talk, but now I wish I had listened to her. I could have written a wonderful story.

Mother Pearce used to tell of Indians coming for milk. They would file up single file in a drove. They would hand up a crock of milk. The first would drink, pass it on to the next one until all was served. They would say, "How, how," meaning "Howdy do."

Once two old squaws came, each with a papoose on a board, but they never brought the papoose in the house. Mother, then a little girl, wondered what they did with their papooses, so she went outside where they were leaned up against the house under the eaves. The rain was dripping into their eyes, but they were too gritty to cry. They wanted to give the little white squaw a pair of beaded slippers, but she foolishly did not accept them.

If this misses the waste basket will come again.—Mrs. Ellen Willis, Illinois.

INDIANS PAINTED BABE.

I sincerely hope not to wear out my welcome, but here I am again. Some of the Merry-Go-Rounders, I forget who, have asked for some letters about the Indians. My acquaintance with the uncivilized red people is limited to what I have read in books and history. But I was born in a log cabin in the woods. Our Indian neighbors were a part of the Delaware tribe called Miami Indians. Those over 20 and those under 10 years of age could neither speak nor understand our language, but those of school age had to learn it.

That they had inherited some of the tricks of their forefathers was evidenced by the fact that they carried me into the woods where they proceeded to doll me up (as the girls would say). The concoction they used for the toilet was simply the juice of the poke berry.

My mother, having missed her babe from the porch, was running around frantically in search, when a large 17-year-old squaw stepped from a paw paw thicket with the babe in her arms, and said, "We not hurt papoose." Mother just had time to catch a glimpse of a number of Indian faces of all ages, then made chase after the tall Indian girl who ran like a deer. She deposited me on the porch from which she had picked me up, and then ran, passing my mother and yelling "we not hurt papoose."

I was too young to remember the incident, but have heard my mother tell it a number of times and how she repeatedly bathed me with milk to take the stain off. One dared not be severe with the Indians, as they would retaliate by doing some injury.

Now if this letter is interesting to Aunt Martha and the cousins and you would enjoy another, I will tell of one lonely night in the Indians' cabin after I had grown to womanhood. If it is wanted, just give the Indian yell for—St. Joe Sister.

PLEASE DO COME AGAIN.

Apple Blossom and Idlewild of W. Va., I was in Vancouver Barracks 50 years ago. At that time Vancouver was a very small village some distance from the barracks. Now Vancouver is quite a large city and is built all the way to the barracks.

I was back there in 1916. At that time Oregon and Washington were building an interstate bridge across the Columbia river at Vancouver. I was staying in Portland, Ore., at the time. I went over to Vancouver one Sunday morning to see the workmen put a span of the bridge in place. The Summer rise was in the Columbia at that time, and they could not build the spans of the bridge on false woodwork, so they had to build them on drydocks on the Washington side of the Columbia.

When the spans were ready to put in place they pumped the water out of the docks (or rather the pontoons that were to float the spans and they floated up just enough to allow them to come in place on the piers of the bridge. The spans were constructed on pontoons, one at each end, and when the spans floated just enough to come in place on the piers, they were floated out in the river and a steamboat hitched onto each end of the spans, towed them into place. Water was let into the pontoons until the spans rested on the piers.

Seeing the young folks having such a good time, I hate to take space from them. I will soon take the cousins on a sight-seeing trip down the Columbia from Wallula to the Pacific ocean.—Uncle George.

"GRANDMOTHER" IS CHEERFUL

I was reading the letter from Anne of Green Gables. My dear, your thinking of your hard luck and other people having a harder time made me think of a song my brother used to sing:

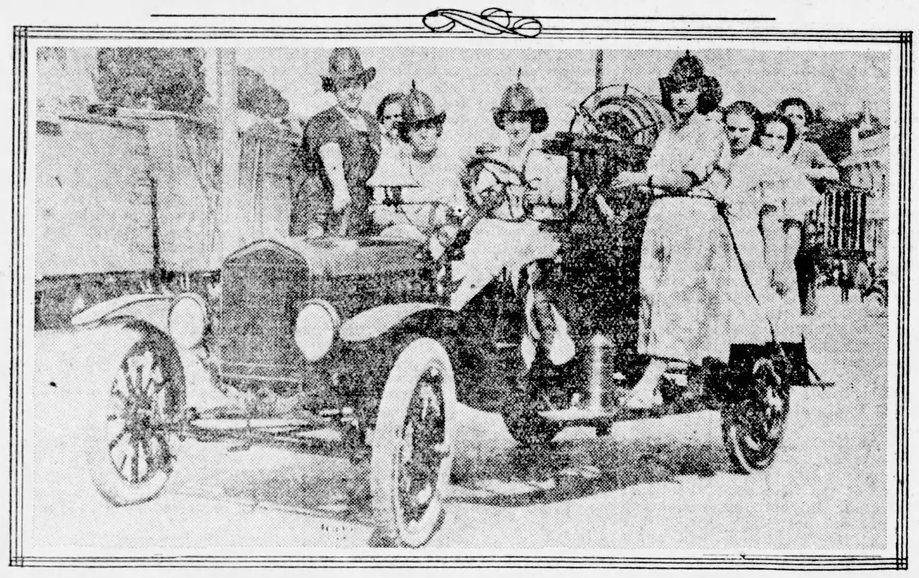
"Do you think your life is hard
Cheerless like December?
Someone's lot is harder yet
Always that remember."

How happy we ought to feel when we know we have not the hardest lot in life.

It would be impossible to name anyone of the cousins' letters as the best, for I think they are all best. Come, all of you, and I will take you to the harvest field where the tractor is singing a merry-oh! I mean a noisy song. I am not going to ask for a twin, for I have a real one born February 25, 1864. Someone says, "Grandmother!" Yes, I am a grandmother and I am as proud of my four little grandsons as I was of my own babies.

Mr. W. B., please close that big mouth, for I am dizzy writing this, my first letter, and I am sure to fall in.—Grandmother Marie.

Who Hollered "Fire"?



FAIRFAX, California, may be a small town, but they have modern ideas there—take for instance their fire department. No wonder folks from miles around attend all the fires, big and small.

When on dress parade, these "flapper firegirls" wear silk hose and pretty dresses. When the alarm sounds and duty calls they slide into their hip boots and slickers, put on their helmets and rush to the blaze. They are always on guard for fires in the brushwood in the little village near San Francisco, started by campers and vacationists who are careless.

The chief of this force, Miss Madylinn Fisher, can be seen seated next to the driver. She is the only girl fire chief in the country.

Our Correspondents

Nuisance has had an avalanche of replies to her query about whether children should give up their lives to the care of their parents. Every single letter has taken the same view, but have you never heard of a case where it is far more important to humanity to get out and struggle leaving the parents behind long enough to get a start so that you may care for them better in the long run? Do we owe nothing to the next generation? Is it right for parents to have children except as an asset for their own existence? There are two sides to this question, so some people think, but so far our correspondents have agreed upon the glory of sacrifice. How about hearing from Nuisance herself on the subject? Don't be afraid to say what you think either, Nuisance, for we promise to be kind.

Among the many replies to Nuisance is one which says that the only abiding youth is the progressive spirit, and the quotation from Paul, "For God has not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind."

You will find, Mrs. Ware, patterns such as you described in your letter in the Martha Holden Book of Fashion which is issued quarterly and costs 10 cents a copy.

Victoria Solomon: Genevieve Shields answers your request about the book, "Golden Melodies," by D. W. Crist, saying that she has a book by the same name and publisher. The address is D. W. Crist, Alliance, Ohio.

We get ever so many poems from people who remember them from childhood, and sometimes we get letters expressing thanks because we have found some favorite of years ago. Mrs. Johnson writes that she was delighted to see the poem, "The Burial of Moses," for she "spoke" it at an entertainment more than 40 years ago but had forgotten all about it. She also sang "Billy Boy." We are always sure that the reader who asks for the poem will be pleased but we are always hoping that each poem will give pleasure to many more.

A veteran of the Civil war who spent nearly four years under General Lee in the valley of Virginia and around Richmond, who was in 13 battles and was taken a prisoner Sept. 19, 1864, near Winchester, would like to hear from some of the old soldiers who went through that war with him. The number is getting scarce and many years have gone by but he says that the scenes are as fresh in his mind as though they had been yesterday, especially the seven days' battle at Richmond. W. E. Pursly, Spencer, W. Va., Box 419, is eagerly waiting to hear from someone who has worn the gray.

Would Be Senator

Mrs. B. C. Hooper

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AFTER a long career in politics, Mrs. B. C. Hooper has received the Democratic nomination for United States senator.

Mrs. Hooper lives in Oshkosh and is state president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters. She has pledged herself to world peace and her slogan is to help avert all future wars.

BOYS AND GIRLS

More dear in the sight of God and His angels than any other conquest is the conquest of self.—Dean Stanley.

SHE WINS.

Has anyone won a picture of Rhyme Stringer? No one entered the contest yet? I wrote a rather crazy story the other day, but I am sure it would never get me a picture of R. S. He should have given us something easier. Aunt Martha, you should get one. Ha, ha.

I was asked to correct a letter that was printed last week. The name was supposed to be Geda Jaru instead of Geda Jarn. Cousins, what do you think of Sleepy's letters? Great, aren't they? And the cousin signed Somebody from Nowhere? Didn't she write us a dear description of the play? I have saved it to read in future years.

There is a rainbow this evening, a perfect one with every color showing and its reflection is almost as perfect as the rainbow itself. Don't you love the sweet odor of mother earth after a rain?

Burr from Burwood, won't you write again? And you, Just a Girl, what keeps you so busy?

I see at the top of the boys' and girls' column, "They conquer who believe they can," so I win though I am—Justa Thorn from Rosedale.

PICNICS AND POEMS.

This is the right sort of a day for a picnic in the woods and I suggest we put Dixie Moonbeam and Apple Blossom on the location committee. The rest will follow with well filled baskets. Aunt Martha, we cordially invite you to come as we would not enjoy ourselves without you. Be careful, Dixie Moonbeam, so as to select a placid spot near a quiet lake where we may see the gorgeous sunset and hear the birds chant sweetly all the while.

Luncheon over, the afternoon having been spent in games and exploring, I will close the program by a few stanzas of poetry which I have written. These stanzas are entitled "Do Better Each Day."

I stood on the beach one evening
And glanced at the fading sun,
I stood there thinking and wond'ring
Of a day that was almost done.

Do we use each day as we should?
Is it better than the one before?
If it is, as we pass by
We may enter the Open Door.

If we do anything that is wrong,
Ask forgiveness of God above.
He will always have mercy upon you
For He is a God of Love.
—Winsome Rose of Indiana.

FRENCH COUSIN RETURNS

I returned to my usual home, saw Moonbeam's letter and judged that my last letter must have been printed. This was the first Blade I had the pleasure that I should see since about Mai.

I take the suggestion that Moonbeam make and try that I should describe a mountain scene. I visited the place in 1910 so was not of very good age that I remember well all the details but it is rather famous and perhaps it will be recognized. The place is somewhere in the mountains of Switzerland. The mountain is the wonder of the place. The valley in which the Summer resort is built is only a blear in the memory but the mountain's great height, its vast size, its grandeur, the majesty of it cannot be forgotten. The day we arrived was misty and the top was not visible, the great mountain faded into nothingness.

The next morning was clear and there stood the great mountain in grandeur, dazzling white at the summit and reflecting the light of the rising sun. All through the day it stood the guardian of the valley. The sky seemed to rest on the summit as on a great white cone.

At evening the middle of the mountain was surrounded by fleecy white clouds and lit by the evening sun was tinted from the bright blaze of the outer edge which rivaled a flash of lightning. The richness of hue rivaled a monarch's robes.

I hope the description will be easily read and understood for I wrote part of it first in French. I will close my letter with hope that it shall be printed. I think I will go to college this Fall. But perhaps not to the same as I have difficulty with some professors.—Your friend, J. V.

SNAKE NEAR. FEET MOVE.

After quite an absence from the cousins, I am again asking to be let in with the merry crew.

Those long school days are over and we are enjoying nature in all her beauty. Those who were graduated from our high schools are drifting away to other sections of the country.

Others are telling about their states so a little about West Virginia won't be out of place here. This state is second in producing coal. Pennsy leads. The highest point in this state is Spruce Knob, which is 4,860 feet high.

Blackberrying time will soon be here and the crop will be plentiful. The only thing I have against picking berries is snakes. Last year a big rattlesnake, killed near me, had 13 rattlers and a button. If I hear them buzz, my feet usually take a notion to go somewhere else.

Some one called for information concerning two envelope stamps. They gave no description of the stamps, so I would advise them to send it to some stamp company. Do any of you cousins have any old Confederate state stamps? Few people realize how valuable old postage stamps and autographs are. I do not know so very much about the latter, but I do have a letter written by President Hayes. I also have 12 newspapers printed in 1901, from the time McKinley was shot until he died. These papers are in excellent condition and historic. Think how people must have felt when they first saw those big black headlines.

Country Jake, send some more letters in. I suppose Canadian Cowgirl is enjoying these warm days, riding through the pine woods of the old Dominion.

One cousin's letter is as good as the rest and I am sure we get pleasure and profit from them all. I've stayed overtime, I'm afraid, so I'll pick up my walking shoes and hit the trail. If any of you cousins go through the West Virginia hills on a vacation, you will remember there is another cousin there.—Don Quixote.

Snatches From W. B.

Lone Star, write again. Canadian Cowgirl, come again for we enjoy your letters.—Blue Eyes.

We have both written before but we are not yet discouraged. We are chums and live in the country and our homes are two and a half miles apart. We are real lonely sometimes. —Pauline Lowe and Foster Hiner.

I think those short skirts are clear out of reason. I see some of the flappers' eyes snapping already.—Connie Cute.

Isn't The Blade a dear old paper? I was away from home five weeks and gee, but I did miss The Blade. It seemed like those days would never end.—Lonely Sweetheart.

My, my, isn't it warm though? How many of you work on a farm? That's the only place for me in Summer but I spend my Winters in a small town. It's terrible to wait through those long cold months for the sun to shine and corn to grow and the hay to be harvested, isn't it? —Sunshine of W. Va.

Have I a twin? I will be sweet 16 August 4.—Brown Eyed Jane.

I think it is as Burr from Burnwood said, if you would have more of real life get a little spark of Nature's fire. Delcie Cummings, Sunflower, Lone Star, Robert Brewer, write again.—Sunshine of W. Va.

Three cheers for Fairy Queen. I too think that the modest little maidens are usually really worth knowing. I have known many cases where certain girls felt left out at parties and gatherings, and I think boys should be gentlemanly to these girls.—Fairy Queen's Admirer.

Move over a little Bachelor Billy and Happy Joe. It doesn't take much room for me. I have come to tell Easter Bud that I am her twin. —Lillian of West Virginia.

American Birthdays

July 28, 1729—Nicholas Brown (1st), merchant.

July 29, 1869—N. Booth Tarkington, author.

July 30, 1844—Robert J. ("Bob") Burdette, journalist and humorist.

July 31, 1803—John Ericsson, inventor.

August 1, 1843—Robert T. Lincoln, statesman.

August 2, 1856—Eliza Orne White, author.

August 3, 1814—Elisha G. Otis, elevator inventor.

Short and Sweet

We have said so much about four-leaf clovers that the habit must be catching. Another June Bug had a funny experience. She found a four-leaf clover and a five-leaf clover at the same time and as four petals are supposed to stand for good luck and five for bad she became contrary and didn't get either. Did you ever notice in real life that you sometimes have bad luck and good luck at the same time? Of course you do not find it out until afterward but it very often works that way.

Returning from the berry patch, Redwing's mind turned to the Household page. Somebody asked what the cousins liked best to eat and Redwing gives a tempting menu—ham, boiled corn, tomatoes, fruit salad, black cake and ice cream. She has her favorite games, too; the one she likes best is basketball. Her favorite songs are: "When I'm Gone You'll Soon Forget Me," "Smiles," "Farewell to Thee," "Wong Wong Blues" and of course "My Old Kentucky Home." While Aunt Martha was writing this a tiny little girl with a yellow hat made of tissue paper came into the office. She watched quite a while and finally asked: "What are you doing?" When she heard about the cousins, she said shyly: "Tell 'em I like peanuts best."

"I've guessed it, I've guessed it!" shouts Mary May of Iowa. "Guessed what?" we ask breathlessly, and she tells us she is sure that she knows Johnny Funnyman's name. Is it Gus Van? How she does hope she has guessed right.

Little Easter Girl has lost the paper with the name of her twin in it. Now if the twin is not lost altogether, will she please come to the rescue. The birthday was March 27 when Little Easter Girl was 12. Lonesome Buckeye guessed wrong about living near by her for her name is not Audrey.

Jealous Jumbo, are you really jealous? What of? You seem so bright and cheerful, one would hardly think so. Susie-Sit-in-the-Sun, where are you? These are the questions Dick asks. He hopes Weary will never grow weary of writing, and he hopes that Shortie will write a longer letter. Dick thinks Cutie's letter was breezy and jolly and if we were to enumerate all the rest it would take the whole column so we will have to keep you cousins guessing.

Here is a message for June Bug. Adievilo says she has a dear little Jersey calf that has her birthday on June 3 and her name is June Bug, too. Now if June Bug is from the country she will know what a dear a little calf is. But a city June Bug might not know. Adievilo (by the way, try this name the other way round) tags Bachelor Billy, but she is taking no chances. If he refuses to answer, she is ready to tag Johnny Funnyman.

How many cousins can beat Farmerette's record? She has already canned 120 quarts of berries. That is some record to beat so let's hear. Farmerette has joined the "gang" and is going to Europe with us.

Another sick boy would enjoy a shower of cards from the cousins. Do send him a cheery message. His address is Cassel Northrup, care of Robert Packer hospital, Sayre, Pa.

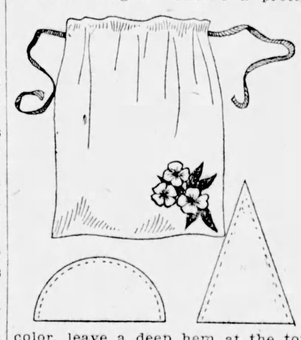
Art in the Home

Novel Laundry Bags.

Nearly everybody travels somewhere in Summer. A guest tries to look as fresh as though she had stepped out of a band-box. We are not exactly sure how a lady looks who steps out of a band-box, but we know it must be nice.

If a guest in some one's home for a few days it is quite ill-bred to expect to have a laundry at your service, and it is to be expected that you will keep your trunk or suit case in "ship shape" order. Never roll articles when packing. Twice as many things can be packed when laid flat and will remain in much better condition.

The laundry bag is indispensable. The prettier the better. A practical and good-looking bag is made of heavy cotton or chambray or any durable, washable smooth material of some weight. Choose a pretty



color, leave a deep hem at the top through which tape should be drawn.

Make two or three flowers in different shades out of the same kind of material and several green leaves. Fasten these to the corner of the bag and you will have an accessory to your traveling necessities which will be useful and at the same time give you no end of pleasure. When packing the laundry bag, place everything you put into it as flat as possible, then pack bag without folding.

The flowers are easily made. Follow directions shown in illustration. Stitch circles and triangles together on two sides, turn up edges of open sides and turn pieces inside out. Shirr open edges together thus forming petals and leaves. Sew petals together and use an artificial center, or if this is not available, make yellow centers out of small pieces of fringed cloth.

A Dirt Remover

A good stiff brush is useful when washing clothes. It can be applied to dirty cuffs and neckbands.

POETS' CORNER

The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee

On one morning, bright and fair,
To my old homestead I drew near,
Just a village down in Sunny Tennessee.
It had been but a few short years
Since I had kissed away her tears
As I left her at my dear old mother's side;
But each day we'd been apart,
She'd grown dearer to my heart
Since the day I had asked her to be my bride.

You could hear those darkies singing,
As she bid farewell to me,
Far across the fields of cotton
My old homestead I could see,
When the moon rose in its glory,
Then I told life's sweetest story
To the girl I loved in Sunny Tennessee.

But as the train drew up at last
And old familiar scenes I passed,
I met my mother at the station door,
When as kind friends gathered round,
Tears on every face I found,
But the one I was longing for, I could not see,
Then I whispered, "Mother, dear, where is Mary? She's not here,"
And I felt the world grow dark and sadness come to me,
For she pointed to a spot in the church yard little lot,
"There lies your girl of Sunny Tennessee."

Cheerful

BY GEORGIANA C. CLARK.

There's many a trouble
Would burst like a bubble
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish tomorrow,
Were we not unwilling to furnish it wings;
So, sadly intruding,
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

Resolved to be merry,
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget,
And no longer fearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

The Birds in Rhyme

P. C. HASTEN.

The robin calls as twilight falls,
When day's last trace is fleeting,
And quickly awake, at dawn's first break,
To a sleeping world a greeting.
The skylark swings on graceful wings,
The thrush and bluebird nesting.
The finch atwhita and phoebe aflit
From limb to limb unresting.
The killdeers wail along the trail,
The nighthawk shrill is screaming,
And the cardinal note, from scarlet throat,
Ecstatic carols streaming.
The morningdove, from hidden cove,
Echoes forth a pathetic cooing.
The pigeon cock, a pompous dock,
Pursues an arduous wooing.
The saucy way of roguish jay,
Oft leading him to despise,
Though meagerly lives, with whistle he gives
Cheery salute neath wintry skies.
The timid quail, concealed 'midst the swale,
Sounds his mating-call "Bob White,"
And petite wren, a-brooding, then,
Her nest is placed from sight.
If sparrows steal a tempting meal,
'Tis no more than barest substance,
The parasites and pests destroyed suggests
Pays for them all a penitence.
Hail! Feathered friends, your melody blends
Into one sweet, joyous assistance,
And but for the pleasures of these feathered treasures
Life would be a dul existence.

Crossing the Bar

LORD ALFRED TENNYSON.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turn again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place,
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Mixing With Martha

Steamed Berry Pudding.

One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cup milk, pinch of salt; make in soft dough, place in cups, put in plenty of strawberries or other fruit, well sweetened, then add more of dough. Steam 20 minutes. Serve with a sauce of melted butter, sugar and juice of the fruit.

Peach Sherbet.

One quart of canned peaches or one dozen fresh peaches mashed and strained, one pound of sugar, three pints of water. Boil together five minutes. While hot add two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, which has been soaked in one-half cup of water. When cold, add peach juice and juice of two lemons. Add water to make two quarts of mixture. When partly frozen, add white of one egg, beaten stiff. Cherries, raspberries or pineapple may be used in place of peaches.

Peach or Apple Pudding.

Fill a buttered baking dish with sliced apples or peaches and pour over the top of a batter made of one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk, one cup of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven until brown; serve with cream and sugar.

Baked Tomatoes.

Put a layer of tomatoes, fresh or canned, a layer of onions sliced thin, a layer of bread and butter with pepper and salt. Then repeat with tomatoes, onion and bread until dish is full. Bake one and one-half hours.

Green Corn Patties.

Twelve ears sweet corn grated, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon pepper, one egg beaten into two tablespoons flour. Mix and make into small cakes and fry brown in butter or lard.

Canned Corn.

Cut corn from cob and pack in cans as solid as possible, put on rubbers, screw on tops and place in a boiler, putting either slats or cloth on bottom of boiler so cans will not come in contact, fill with cold water up to rings on cans, bring to a boil and boil steadily for four hours, then remove cans, tighten up tops and set in cool, dark place.

We Are Coming, Sister Mary

On a stormy night in Winter,
When the winds blew cold and wet,
I heard some strains of music
That I never can forget,
I was sleeping in the cabin,
Where lived Mary, fair and young,
When a light shone in the window,
And a band of singers sung:

Chorus

We are coming, sister Mary,
We are coming, by and by,
Be ready, sister Mary,
For the time is drawing nigh.

Then again I called my Mary,
But my sorrow was complete,
For I found her heart of kindness
Had forever ceased to beat;
And I now am very lonely
From Summer round to Spring,
And I oft in midnight slumber
Think I hear the same one sing:

Chorus

I tried to call my Mary,
But my tongue would not obey,
When the song so strange had ended
And the singers flown away;
As I watched I heard a rustling,
Like the rustling of a wing,
And beside my Mary's pillow
Very soon I heard them sing:

Chorus

The Daisy

There is a flower, a little flower
With silver crest and golden eye,
That welcomes every changing hour,
And weathers every sky.

The prouder beauties of the field
In gay, but quick succession shine,
Race after race their honors yield,
They flourish and decline.

But this small flower, to Nature dear,
While moons and stars their courses run,
Wreathes the whole circle of the year,
Companion of the sun.

It smiles upon the lap of May,
To sultry August spreads its charms,
Lights pale October on his way,
And twines December's arms.

The purple heath and golden broom
On moory mountains catch the gale,
O'er lawns the lily sheds perfume,
The violet in the vale.

But this bold floweret climbs the hill,
Hides in the forest, haunts the glen,
Plays on the margin of the rill,
Peeps round the fox's den.

The lambkin crops its crimson gem,
The wild-bee murmurs on its breast,
The blue-fly bends its pensile stem
Light o'er the skylark's nest.

'Tis Flora's page:—in every place,
In every season, fresh and fair,
It opens with perennial grace,
And blossoms everywhere.

—James Montgomery

The Song My Mother Sang

The melodies of many lands
Ere while have claimed my ear,
Yet there's but one among them all
Which still my heart holds dear.
I heard it from the lips I loved,
My tears it then beguiled,
It was the song my mother sang
When I was but a child.

(Repeat last two lines of each verse for refrain.)

The words I well remember now
Were fraught with precepts old,
And every line a maxim held
Of far more worth than gold,
A lesson 'twas, tho' simply taught,
That cannot pass away,
It is my guiding star by night,
My comfort in the day.

It told me in the hour of need
To seek a solace there
Where only stricken hearts may find
Mete answer to their prayer.
Ah! much I owe that gentle voice,
Whose words my tears beguiled,
That song of songs my mother sang
When I was but a child.

Poems Wanted

Poems and songs containing the following words have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner:

The snow had begun in the gloaming and busily all the night, was heaping fields and highways;
There was a sound of revelry by night
And Belgium's capitol had gathered there.

Behold they come, those sainted forms,
Unshaken by strife of storms.
Heaven's Winter clouds hang coldly down
And earth puts on her rudist frown.

Under the lillies the blue,
Under the roses the gray.

A frog went a courting. With sword and pistol by his side. First he came to Miss Mousie's door, oh hum! He took off his hat and his sword made him roar.

There's a grave among the roses,
In a quiet little dell,
Where our loved one's form reposes
In that spot she loved so well.

Plant ye a rose that may bloom o'er my grave when I am gone,
Shed not a tear o'er your friends early bier, when I am gone.

I wish Aunt Kate was forty-'leven boys, all perched up in straight back chairs and made to stay all quiet there. (Riley?)

She came close up to me and taking my hand, she said, "you are a stranger and in a strange land." (The Little Ma Me.)

SUCH PAINS AS THIS WOMAN HAD

Two Months could not turn in Bed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Finally Restored Health

Seattle, Washington. — "I had dragging pains first and could not stand on my feet, then I had chills and fever and such pains in my right side and a hard lump there. I could not turn myself in bed and could not sleep. I was this way for over two months, trying everything any one told me, until my sister brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until all the hard pains had left me and I was able to be up and to do my work again. The hard lump left my side and I feel splendid in all ways. I know of many women it has helped."—Mrs. G. RICHARDSON, 4640 Orcas St., Seattle, Wash.

This is another case where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought results after "trying everything any one told me" had failed.

If you are suffering from pain, nervousness and are always tired: if you are low spirited and good for nothing, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By Victor Rousseau
(Copyright 1922, Stewart Kidd Co.)

Continued From Last Week

"Joe—Joe dead!" whispered Inspector Quain, half unable to realize it. Joe had been a very living personality in Clayton. "And murdered!" he added. Then:

"Where are your breeds?"

"Gone! But they didn't shoot Joe, either by design or accident. That's a story you can learn from Andersen, at the half-way cache."

"That's where we're bound for," said Quain. "We're looking for—"

"And, by the way," said Wilton with a mirthless laugh, as the relative unimportance of the fact struck him, "I'm under arrest for having murdered Joe.

Quain looked at him keenly, and then turned to Molly in inquiry. It was plain that he thought Wilton was raving.

"That's true," said Molly. "A sergeant and a constable from the Pas followed us up to Andersen's and placed Wilton under arrest yesterday morning. They were going to take us both back there, with Joe's body. Wilton wouldn't stand for that, and—well, you'll learn about that from Andersen, too."

The inspector rubbed his nose in perplexity. "If Will had told me that I wouldn't have believed him, Miss McDonald," he said. "Describe those policemen to me, please."

"The constable was short and dark, stocky in build. The sergeant was fair, with a long mustache—"

"Bit of a squint?"

"A cast in his left eye. His name is Peters. The other one is named Myers. You know them, then?"

"I do," said Quain softly. "Peters is Jim Hackett, and Myers is Tonquay, a half-Frenchman, from the Eastern Townships. They were discharged from the police with ignominy last year after a short time of service, as soon as their records became known, and they got away taking their uniforms and equipment with them. They're wanted for a cattle stealing job and impersonating members of the force. I heard that they had been seen in this district, and we were starting out to pick them up. So that ends that trouble, Will. I see you have a government revolver, Miss McDonald?"

"It's Myers'," said the agirl, offering it to Quain, who shook his head and indicated to her to keep it. "I took it!" she cried. "If I hadn't—if I hadn't—"

And at the memory of the preceding afternoon the girl broke down in tears.

Quain nodded to his men to dismount. "Get this sleigh in to barracks as quickly as you can," he said, "and notify the coroner. I guess a half-day's extra leeway won't do that precious pair much good. Miss McDonald — Will, old man, you can manage to ride in, can't you?"

Wilton pulled himself together with a huge effort. "Jack," he said, "there's something I had to do. I can't—I don't seem to remember it very well, but it'll come back to me. It's something — something Joe wanted. Can you fix me up with a drink of something strong if I call at your house?"

"I'll fix you up with a pair of pajamas and a nice hospital cot," said Quain. "Great guns, Will, d'you know what you look like with that broken arm? And how the dickens did you maul that hand like that?"

Wilton, staggering to his feet, set his face in a ghastly grin. "I've held on," he muttered. "I guess I can hold on for two hours more. There's a bigger thing behind this than you—or I—know just now. I'm going ahead. I'm all right, and you won't stop me, Jack?"

Austin Phayre, the president of the Bank of New North Manitoba, stood at the table. He was a man of about fifty, with a gray waxed mustache, and gold-rimmed glasses. His manner was pompous, and he was immaculate in his black cutaway, with the expanse of white cuff and tall collar.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "some of us shareholders have requested that the meeting be called in order that we may obtain certain information from those best qualified to impart it, as to the prospects of the Missatibi line, concerning which disquieting rumors are afloat.

"You have before you a statement of our financial position. It is not the most satisfactory one that could be imagined. Of a total capital of five million dollars, nearly one-half had already been disbursed on clearing and grubbing, on surveying, and on the purchase of material that has not yet been freighted in; upon the construction of buildings, section houses, power plant, repair shops, and other facilities at this terminal.

"With the contingencies reserve we have here an investment of something more than three million dollars. The estimate before you provides for nearly two million more to be distributed over grading, track-laying, water-tanks, telegraph line, bridging and ballasting. Meanwhile, unexpected difficulties have arisen. They tell us that the entire route will have to be resurveyed; that the swamps are impassible. Operations have been stopped; labor has been laid off, at a heavy loss to us. Some of us are reasonably dissatisfied with this showing. We have a number of questions to ask, but apparently those who are best qualified to answer it are not here."

He glanced with affected investigation about the table.

"It seems hardly worth while to put these questions under present circumstances," he said. "But we should like to be informed why the surveyors' reports were not properly checked. We should like to know whether it is going to pay us to build a line out into this unsettled wilderness, and in how many years? We are none of us immortal, gentlemen. And we should like to know whether the route will have to be changed, and whether it can be changed except at a dead loss to our total investment, except for supplies and terminal work. Finally, we wish to elicit the opinion, whether our interests are in the best possible hands."

"What did your bank invest for, if you feel thataway?" shouted an old, roughly-dressed man across the table.

"That is exactly what I am trying to find out," retorted Austin Phayre blandly. "If Mr. Betts will permit me—"

"I tell ye why ye did it!" yelled the old man, rising to his fet and shaking his fist vigorously. "Ye want to get control for Tom Bowyer, so as he'll have another line to bankrupt. Ye know what we all know, that old Joe Bostock never went back on his friends yet. If he says the line's a going to pay, it's going to pay."

Austin Phayre faced him with bland indulgence, twirling his waxed mustache, and ignoring the clamor that rose about him. The chairman tried vainly to intervene.

"We want to know—" he continued.

"Ye know too damn much now!" yelled the old man. "Ye know Joe and Will Carruthers went up to look the line over. Give 'em a chance!"

Jim Betts, a familiar figure in many Western towns since he made a lucky strike in the Cobalt region a few years before, had been one of Joe Bostock's stanchest friends. He had brought in a good many of the investors. Yet now he stood almost alone in championship of his friend. It was true Joe had never gone back on anyone who had trusted him. But the new hostility of the Bank of New North Manitoba, indicating the hidden hand of Bowyer, had turned even those who had pledged their faith to Joe.

"If the line ain't no good, what does Tom Bowyer want it for?" yelled the exasperated old man. "Did ye ever know Bowyer want anything that wouldn't pay? Wait for Joe, boys! Ye won't condemn a man when he ain't here to speak for himself? Ye all know Joe—"

"Damn Joe! I want my money!" shrieked an infuriated investor.

Austin Phayre waited calmly until the hubbub had subsided. "I move, Mr. Chairman, that the question of the Missatibi route be submitted to a commission of engineers, to be appointed by the directors," he said, "none of whom shall have had any previous affiliations with the Missatibi company."

"I oppose ye!" shouted Jim Betts. "I'll fight ye to the end on that. Ain't ye bought every engineer in Manitoba, except Will Carruthers?"

"I beg to second the motion," said Frank Clark, one of the small investors, and manager of the bank.

Jim Betts threw up his arms dramatically. "Well, Joe Bostock, ye'd best hurry," he remarked in a tone of confidential communication. "Where are ye, boy?"

A noise outside; the door was flung violently open, and Wilton stood in the room. And at the sight of him a sudden, dead silence succeeded the uproar.

He was mud and blood from head to foot. His face, covered with a bristly growth of beard, was white as a specter's, and the skin, drawn tight as parchment over the cheeks, revealed the contour of the bones beneath. Yet it was less his appearance than the look in his eyes that sent a thrill of awe through the assemblage.

Wilton strode to the table and flung down a paper. "Mr. Bostock's power of attorney, authorizing me to represent his vote," he said.

He turned to the shareholders, but his eyes sought and held only Austin Phayre's.

"We've been to Big Muskeg!" he cried. "We've seen it. It can and shall be ballasted and crossed. No loop about it, and no change of route. Only rock, and more rock, till you shall have a permanent way as stable as the New Northern's. I pledge my word—and Joe's.

"I pledge my word that it can and shall be done, gentlemen. We're going ahead to do it. I ask for your vote of confidence."

Austin Phayre, who had sat down, sprang to his feet again. At first confounded by Wilton's dramatic appearance in the face of intimations, privately conveyed to him, that he might not be there, he had quickly adjusted his mentality to it. The motion must be lost. And the ringing cheers which greeted Wilton's outburst told him to make a virtue of necessity. Wilton had swayed the meeting. The spirit of success flamed in his flashing eyes and carried conviction in his manner.

"Mr. Chairman," he said in his suavest tones, "in view of Mr. Carruthers' positive statement that no change of route will be necessary, of course I am not ready to press my motion. I will substitute a vote of confidence in the present management of the Missatibi company. And, gentlemen"—he glanced about him and smiled—"in order to inspire the public confidence, I ask that it be unanimous."

"I second that!" shouted Jim Betts, rising enthusiastically. "Ye snake!" he added in a low hiss that failed to reach Phayre's ears.

Half a minute later the motion was declared carried unanimously, and the shareholders clustered about Wilton. He stood in the midst of them, seeming hardly to see them. His eyes were fixed upon the door, and he was listening for something.

"Where's Joe?" everyone was demanding.

Jim Betts caught Wilton by the shoulder. "Ye're sick, boy!" he declared. "What's happened to you? By gosh, his arm's broke! Hold up, boy! He's going to faint!"

Then the door opened quietly, and a girl stood in the entrance. She looked hardly more than a child. She was dressed in black; her fair hair was tumbled about her neck, and her blue eyes were reddened and tear-stained. She glanced uncertainly about her, saw Wilton, and ran to him.

"Joe's dead!" she cried. "Will—oh, Will!"

A loud cry broke from Phayre. He pushed his way violently through the crowd that had gathered about the two. His face was transformed; his lips were working with rage.

"You heard that?" he shouted conclusively. "You heard it? Joe Bostock's dead! Joe Bostock's dead! It's a put-up scheme! We've been tricked into voting confidence in him. And he's dead! It's a fraud and a lie! How can a dead man vote?"

The shareholders stared at him. His face was purple, and he seemed near apoplexy.

"Joe Bostock's dead!" he raved. "And until letters of administration of his estate have been granted, his power of attorney is worth no more than waste paper!"

"Well, say, ain't ye forgetting that the vote was unanimous?" grinned Jim Betts belligerently.

"We'll rescind it! We'll take the vote again! Mr. Chairman, I move—"

"Thirty days' notice of that motion under company laws," said Betts. "And I guess we'll have them letters of administration by that time—eh, Will?"

But Wilton, without a word, tumbled at Kitty's feet.

CHAPTER XI.

An Unexpected Development.

For weeks thereafter he was only faintly conscious of his surroundings at intervals. Once, roused by some injection, he was aware of making a brief deposition for use at the coroner's inquest, and once Molly's face appeared, wet with tears, out of the shadows, and her lips touched him. But he was desperately ill, and it was February before the crisis was past, and he awakened, intensely weak, but conscious, to realize that he was in Kitty's house, and that Kitty had been nursing him.

Feebly he whispered his gratitude, and asked forgiveness because he had not been able to keep his promise to look after Joe.

"You did all that could be done, Will," she answered. "It was wonderfully plucky, your bringing him to Molly's house as you did. No one could have done more."

"And you have saved my life for Joe's sake, Kitty. I'll never be able to repay you. But if it had only been me instead of Joe!"

He was too weak to hide his grief. He looked on Kitty as a sister. He asked for Molly, and learned that she had gone home on the day after he had been brought to the house. She had written often, and a letter had been sent to her that morning, telling her that the crisis was past. Kitty promised to show Wilton Molly's letters when he got better.

"Then you know we are engaged?" asked Wilton.

Kitty smiled a little. "I couldn't help knowing that," she answered. "I'm glad for Molly's sake."

"I think you should be glad for mine, Kitty."

"I think she is a very fortunate girl," said Kitty. "Even if you are not so rich as some she might have married, as least she will have a husband of her own age, instead of marrying a rich old man to avoid drudgery."

Something in Kitty's tone made Wilton look at her in astonishment. She had not meant it, of course; and yet, for the instant, her words had almost seemed to reflect upon Joe.

As if sensing Wilton's feeling, Kitty laughed and reddened. "Poor Joe!" she said. "Molly would have been lucky if it had been with him, too. Any girl would."

Wilton's brow cleared instantly. Afterward came the long, pleasant days of convalescence. All the town came to inquire for him. Among them was Inspector Quain.

Wilton's mind had been all bewilderment as he racked his brains for a clue to Joe's death. Had he been sure it was murder, he could have gone grimly to work on the solution. But there was always the doubt, the paralyzing doubt, that it had been an accident, and that one of the half-breeds had fired the shot.

Yet Bowyer must have known of it; Bowyer had sent the impostors to arrest him; he became more and more convinced that Bowyer had learned of Joe's death that afternoon at the portage, and had devised his arrest to keep him from the meeting. He must have been so sure of success that he had not thought it necessary to spread the news in Clayton, which might have thrown suspicion upon himself.

Quain, who was an old friend of Wilton's, told him that no clue had been discovered. Andersen had released the two riffians soon after noon, and they had started back toward the portage, vowing vengeance on Wilton. But they had never arrived there, and the only clue to their movements had been the theft of two horses, with saddlery, from a settler thirty miles westward. The inspector had satisfied himself from statements made by the Indians, that the men had been in the neighborhood of the Indian camp, ten miles away at the time of Joe's death.

From further examination, he had come to the conclusion that nobody had passed the portage within two hours of the time when the bullet was fired. In short, by elimination, it appeared practically certain that one of the half-breeds had killed Joe by accident.

"I'll pick them up on my northward patrol this month, Will," said the inspector. "That seems to me the best chance of a solution. I haven't much doubt Bowyer learned Joe was dead, and planned that fake arrest. But there's no evidence to show he was accessory to the murder. And I don't believe he was."

Among Wilton's callers was old Jim Betts, to whom he extended his confidence in a large measure.

"Bowyer's guilty as hell," he declared. "Phayre mightn't have known. I guess he didn't. But Bowyer knew, when he had Phayre bring that motion forward, that Joe wouldn't return. Put that thought in your pipe and smoke it, boy!"

"Jim," said Wilton, "I'm giving up my life to the Missatibi, because it was Joe's work. And I'm going to hound down his murderer, if it was murder."

"Aye, boy, and go cool about it," counseled Betts. "It was crafty work, but it'll come out. Don't doubt it. And you'll find them two snakes, Bowyer and Phayre, under the brushwood. And maybe Clark, too," he added.

Wilton's impatience both aided and retarded his recovery. It gave him the impulse toward convalescence, but it made him restless and feverish. It was the middle of February before he was allowed to leave the house. Nearly two months had been lost, and during that time Bowyer and Phayre, whatever their plans might be, had had a good leeway to develop them.

Bowyer, whose interests were many, seldom visited Clayton, but Phayre had been away for a week after the shareholders' meeting and Wilton guessed that the two had been in conference. He resolved to push the work with all his might. Construction of the line northeastward had already been begun, and it should reach Big Muskeg by Summer. Wilton had sent word to the sub-contractor to complete the camp there, and to engage gangs of laborers in anticipation of his beginning operations in March. Stores had been sent up by dog-sleigh, and the men were already at work.

"Kitty," said Wilton, "you know everything is in your hands now. You control the line. And I know that you'll stand by the line to the last, because it was Joe's big dream. He was happier planning to open up these wheat lands to homesteaders than he would have been making millions in other enterprises."

"Will, you can count on me to the end," said Kitty solemnly.

"For Joe's sake," persisted Wilton.

"For Joe's sake," answered Kitty. "And also for yours, Will," she added, placing her hands on his shoulders and looking earnestly into his face. "Joe was a very lucky man to have had such a friend as you," she said.

Wilton was touched by her words; and yet, even in that moment, there flashed through his mind a remnant of the same instinct he had always had, that Kitty had come between them. It was the vaguest fluttering of some jealous feeling, unworthy always, and most of all now Joe was dead. He tried to shake it from his mind.

"I've been thinking a great deal about Big Muskeg, Will," Kitty continued. "And I feel my own responsibility. I want to see the work, Will. I want to know that you are succeeding. And I'm going there to live."

Wilton was astounded. "Live at Big Muskeg?" he cried.

"Until the work is finished. Don't refuse me, Will!" She clasped her hands together in her childish, pleading way that Joe had always found irresistible. "Joe would have let me. I won't hamper you, Will," she begged.

"Kitty, you're a trump!" cried Wilton. "But you can't go there to live. The loneliness would be awful. And there isn't a house anywhere. And besides—"

He did not dare suggest the thought that came to him, that people would gossip about her. That, he felt, rested with her. Yet he was searching for some way of conveying the idea when he perceived that Kitty's eyes were fixed on his in a singular way. For an instant he felt that it was hers that was the dominating mind, as if the brain behind the pretty, childish forehead was as cool and keen as Joe's.

"It won't be lonely with—with the work, Will," she answered. "And I've already made my plans. I'm having a bungalow built there. And I thought it would be a surprise for you," she pouted.

"It is, Kitty," said Wilton, staggered by her well-laid plans. "If you've done that, it's no use my saying anything more. But you can't live there in March."

"It won't be finished till the end of April," answered Kitty triumphantly. "And by that time it will be warm. And there will be Molly. Don't you want me to come, Will?"

Kitty's pleas were irrsistible. Wilton yielded, and he was glad for one thing; her presence at the portage would mean much to Molly. During the first few next days he was in constant consultation with the directors as representing Kitty, who had given him her power of attorney to act for her. He went carefully over the books. He was quite satisfied with their showing. If Big Muskeg could be crossed, the company could remain solvent without increasing the capital.

He devoted his attention to the personnel, taking on new men and weeding out, a thing Joe had hated doing, until he was satisfied that Bowyer had no representatives on the staff.

Wilton and Betts had been named executors in Joe's will. Wilton had already gone through Joe's papers; but this task was much less satisfactory; for Joe, who was a capital director, seemed to have no personal system at all. Everything was in confusion—papers were missing, records mixed up together. Joe had dabbled in foreign as well as Canadian investments, and appeared to have burned his fingers badly in a venture in Mexican oil stock. He had left Kitty two thousand shares in the Missatibi, and a comfortable little capital of about forty thousand dollars, together with the house in Clayton and some property in Winnipeg.

The Missatibi shares, amounting to two million dollars at their par value, represented the bulk of his fortune, and were in a safety-deposit box in the bank's vault. The receipt, however, could not be found.

This was not of much importance, but Wilton went with Kitty to look in Joe's box. Clark, the manager, took them below, opened the vault, and put in the master-key. Wilton completed the opening. To his astonishment there were only fifteen hundred shares.

"Five hundred shares are missing," he said to the manager.

Clark looked at him in some surprise. "You are not forgetting that Mr. Bostock hypothecated five hundred shares with us as security for the loan?" he asked.

Wilton looked at Kitty. "Did you know that Joe borrowed on the security of those shares?" he asked.

Kitty shook her head. Joe had not told her many of the details of his business. And the papers had shown no record of the transaction.

"Mr. Phayre has just come in," said the manager.

They went up to the president's office. Phayre received them with his suave, half-pompous manner. He showed no sign of remembering his outburst at the meeting, asked them to sit down, and listened to Wilton's statement.

"Mr. Clark, will you get Mr. Bostock's blank transfer of the shares?" he asked.

The paper was brought. The signature appeared perfectly genuine. Joe Bostock had made out a transfer in blank for five hundred shares, in return for a loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, due the 15th of December.

Unless the loan were repaid by that date control of the Missatibi would swing to the Bowyer interests.

"Mr. Bostock was naturally reticent about his affairs," suggested Phayre; "but surely you have found some memorandum of the transaction among his papers?"

"Nothing," said Wilton. He was almost stunned by the discovery. Joe had spoken as if his control were iron-clad.

He went home with Kitty and telephoned to Betts to come. They went through all Joe's papers again. In particular, they scrutinized the checks, in the belief that these might throw some light on the subject. But Joe's methods had been as free and easy as his personality. He had paid out several large sums, aggregating three-quarters of a million, in favor of the Mexican concern and in other investments.

Even Jim Betts was forced to admit that the transaction appeared regular.

"Jest watch them snakes, boy; that's all," he counseled. "Every sound ye hear ain't necessarily them coming out, but when they do come out ye'll hear them fast enough. I don't say Phayre forged Joe's signature and broke into his box, because it's a bigger risk than he's got the nerve to take, but I guess Bowyer wants the Missatibi mighty bad."

"Once I get the line across Big Muskeg, Jim, it'll be easy to raise enough money to pay off the loan," said Wilton.

However, he went to see a lawyer, a young Ontario man named Payne, who had set up his shingle in the new town the year before, and had some reputation. He told Payne the whole story.

Payne gave his opinion decisively. "It's always possible to weave a web out of loose ends, Mr. Carruthers," he said. "But it's best to take the simplest view. Mr. Bostock was accidentally shot by your men, and the bank's dealings are not open to suspicion. If I were you I'd put all my energy into the Missatibi, and forget your suspicions."

That was substantially Jim's advice. Wilton resolved to follow it. However, he arranged with Kitty to have all Joe's papers placed in the safe which held the engineering records, and sent up in it to Big Muskeg. Only Kitty and he knew the combination.

Kitty had received the news of the loan quite calmly.

"I am certain you will succeed, Will," she said. "Once Big Muskeg is crossed, everything will come right."

Two days later Wilton, now completely recovered, started for the bush.

CHAPTER XII

Poison.

The sub-contractor had practically completed the camp at Big Muskeg, and there was quite a gang of men there, principally engaged in hauling the cut timber. Wilton had taken Andersen from the cache and made him the foreman. The Swede was one of the best foremen in the line's employ, but had fallen from his estate owing to repeated lapses into drunkenness. Joe, who hated to discharge an employe, had given him his job at the cache, and Andersen appeared to have overcome his failing. At least, he had not been seen drunk since his employment there.

Wilton planned to reach Big Muskeg on Saturday night, in order to meet his men on the Sunday, when they would all be in camp. He took a new engineer with him, a young fellow named Digby, who had come with excellent recommendations from an English institute. He was particularly anxious to reach his destination, for he had had no letter from Molly since his recovery. In fact, Wilton had not seen any of Molly's letters to Kitty, who had always in some way evaded his requests. Wilton had ascribed it to a little creditable reluctance to show a personal communication, and had ceased soon to ask her.

They spent the first night at the half-way cache, now in charge of a new man, and arrived at the camp on the second evening a little after sundown.

To his surprise, Wilton found the camp absolutely empty, though there were plenty of signs of an abundant population. There was nobody in any of the three bunkhouses, with their double tiers of berths; the kitchen was unoccupied and dirty, with piles of enameled plates and cutlery unwashed and scattered upon the table. But snores from one of the benches in the dining-room betrayed the presence of a solitary occupant. A man was lying full length behind the table, his hat tilted over his face.

Wilton shook him to his feet, and disclosed Andersen, dead drunk.

The foreman, rudely awakened, stood reeling and blinking at him, displaying no particular emotion except dislike of being aroused out of his slumbers.

"What have you got to say?" demanded Wilton, furious at this lapse on the part of a man whom he had trusted.

"I say—damn poor whisky for a respectable camp!" hiccoughed the Swede.

"Where did you get it?" shouted Wilton, shaking him by the shoulders.

"Over yander," answered Andersen, jerking his thumb in the direction of the portage.

Wilton strode from the dining-room, his heart burning with indignation. In the morning he would fire Andersen. But who had brought liquor into the camp? It was a thing dreaded by employers of labor almost more than the occasional typhoid epidemics. While liquor was to be obtained within a radius of five-and-twenty miles, work would be practically suspended.

With Digby at his heels, he strode fiercely out toward the swamp. Big Muskeg was less than three miles away by the new road which had been cut from the camp to the portage. They covered the distance in about half an hour, and struck out across the ice. As they neared the opposite shore they could hear the faint sounds of an uproar in the trading-post.

Wilton's heart sank at the thought of the men in the factor's place with Molly. The laborers were chiefly Hunkies and Galicians, docile as sheep when sober, but changed by drink into wild beasts. Whoever had brought the liquor into camp should pay for it!

As they gained the opposite bank they heard wild shouts of drunken laughter, and, in a momentary interval, McDonald's angry protest—and then a cry from Molly.

They ran at the top of their speed, Wilton leading. Through the half-open door could be seen the figures of the workmen, assuming the grotesque attitudes of crouching beasts, the bestial faces grimacing in shadows on the walls, and dancing with the flickering candle-lights, stuck in the necks of empty bottles.

Wilton burst into the store. It was filled with men, roaring and shouting; they were drinking from their tin pannikins, which they had evidently brought designedly from the cook-house, and filling them from a hogshead of liquor that stood in the center of the room. At the end two men, their arms about each other's necks, swayed in a reel with drunken gravity.

The old factor, wedged in behind the counter, his right arm limp at his side, was pushing his left into the faces of the grinning Hunkies, and torrents of almost unintellible imprecation burst from his lips as he tried impotently to force his way toward Molly.

Molly, at the door of her room, her lips parted, her eyes dilated with fear, was surrounded by a ring of men. One of them had his huge paws on her shoulders, and, standing a little behind, was trying to bend her backward toward him.

Wilton took in the scene instantaneously through the thick haze of stinking tobacco smoke. Everything swam before his eyes. With a hoarse roar of rage he leaped into the center of the crowd, caught the man who had his hands on Molly, and, spinning him round, dashed his fists into his face again and again until he was unrecognizable from the blood that covered his broken features.

Screaming with pain, the man broke from him. Before the astonished Hunkies could collect their wits Wilton was in their midst again. He drove them before him; he snatched up a bottle containing a guttered candle-end, and, armed with this terrible weapon, brought it smashing down on their heads till he held only the splinters in his bleeding hands.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

To be well dressed though comfortable should be the slogan of every woman at all times and especially during the Summer months. Whether you expect to spend most of the season in the country or whether you live in town or even if you are one of those who live in hopeful expectancy of a glorious two weeks at the seaside you will want to look your best and at the same time strive to be comfortable. While sports clothes have been popularly declared to be the vogue, your wardrobe will sorely miss a soft dress or two of a sheer fabric that you would probably wear to church or at some informal garden party.

The slightly long waist and combination of two materials is new indeed and becoming besides as this dress of plain and satin-striped voile proves. It is so easy to make that the average woman who has any experience with the needle at all, could make it in about three afternoons. The pattern No. 1447 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material with 1¾ yards 36-inch contrasting and 3¾ yards trimming for neck, sleeves and around the skirt.

Your collection of Summer toggery should contain at least one organdie dress. The one illustrated in No. 1466 is worn over a slip of figured voile. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards 36-inch figured material with 4⅝ yards 36-inch plain material and 4½ yards edging.

So simply made and so charming the result can be truly said of the style illustrated in No. 1468. The side panels are cut in one with the front and back of the waist and extend to or below the lower edge of the skirt; the waist is bloused front and back and the sleeves are the popular kimono style. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5¼ yards 36-inch material with 1⅛ yards trimming for sleeves.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the extra-large silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye **sight-improving** spectacles which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more **sight-improving** to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am going to ask you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

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Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your ortlerig price of $2.85 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them, and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure to Answer the Following Questions:**

How old are you? Ans..... *How many years have you used glasses (if any)?* Ans.....

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County..... *Post Office*.....

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MUTT AND JEFF— Sap Silver Sticks Spivis for One Iron Man — By "BUD" FISHER

I SEE JEFF'S THROWN HIS WORTHLESS SAP SILVER STOCK IN THE ASH CAN!
SPIVIS, LOOK WHAT I FOUND! 10000 SHARES OF SAP SILVER STOCK! I HAPPEN TO KNOW IT BELONGS TO JEFF!
GEE, HE'LL SLIP YOU A NICE REWARD, MUTT!
THAT'S JUST IT! BEING JEFF'S BEST FRIEND I CAN'T ACCEPT ANY REWARD! YOU SLIP ME A DOLLAR AND THEN YOU CAN COLLECT FIVE AT LEAST FROM JEFF!
YOU'RE ON!
LOOK WHAT I FOUND, JEFF! WHAT YOU GONNA SLIP ME FOR A REWARD?
THAT! YOU SAP!
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HARDING GIVEN MEXICAN DATA

Recognition Seen Nearer Following Meeting in White House.

Some progress toward removal of obstacles to American recognition of Mexico is said to have been made at a conference at the White House between President Harding, Adolfo De La Huerta, Mexican minister of finance, and Brigadier General T. A. Ryan, retired, representing American oil interests in Mexico. The Mexican minister, it was explained, was received by the President as a Mexican citizen."

Senator Bursum, Republican, New Mexico, was at the conference, and later Mr. De La Huerta and General Ryan called at the state department and were received by Secretary Hughes. All discussions, however, it was emphasized, were "unofficial," as would be held with any Mexican citizen occupying a responsible position.

Recognition Not Discussed.

Mr. De La Huerta, it was said, gave the President information on Mexican affairs and threw light on the difficulties which have contributed to the deadlock in the program for recognition of Mexico by the United States. The President, it was added, was interested in the statements concerning the political and economic situation in Mexico.

The question of recognition, it was declared, did not enter directly into the conversations, although it was indicated the discussion had an indirect bearing on recognition.

In conversation with others than officials, Mr. De La Huerta was understood to have received suggestions as to means for clearing the deadlock in the recognition situation, which he probably will transmit to Mexican officials.

Senator Much Interested.

The informal reception of the Mexican minister was said to have been arranged by Senator Bursum, who has urged recognition of the Obregon government with proper safeguards to protect American interests. After his visit to the White House and the state department Mr. De La Huerta, accompanied by General Ryan, went to Senator Bursum's office and met several senators and citizens from border states.

Mr. De La Huerta said his calls were "very largely" visits of courtesy and that he had been gratified and honored in having had the opportunity to exchange felicitations with American officials.

He authorized the statement that although the relationship between the two countries and the question of recognition of Mexico by the United States had not been talked over, as his function was purely that of finance and not of foreign relations, many matters of interest to both governments had been brought up.

Full Information Given.

Mr. De La Huerta said he had been glad to furnish all information in his possession and said he would "undoubtedly" carry back to President Obregon a report of the impressions he had received as to the friendly attitude of officials.

The Mexican official made it plain, however, that he had come to Washington on the suggestion of administration officials here. He stressed the pleasant impression he had gained in both conferences and said he had been able to present the salutations of President Obregon and could return to his chief similar kindly expressions from Washington.

Germany Important Market for Jewels

The Berlin jewel market will assume world importance, says the Berliner Tageblatt. Several billion marks worth of jewelry were brought to Germany by Russian refugees after the overthrow of the Kerensky government. These rich Russians, among them members of the highest aristocracy of the czar's court, sold their jewels partly in order to be able to live here and some kept them for better times to come.

While for a long time secret jewel dealings have been going on in Berlin cafes and restaurants and a great many precious stones were smuggled abroad, the German government has established an official jewel market in co-operation with about 300 Berlin jewelers. An enormous amount of money thus is raised by taxation.

Foreign customers come here by the hundreds to make purchases, as it is said diamonds of good quality can be bought here cheaper than at Antwerp, Amsterdam, London or New York.

Prohibition in Bulgaria

The movement for prohibition has shown itself in Bulgaria. Premier Stambouliisky has introduced a measure in parliament which would suppress all saloons unless men and women residents of the locality concerned vote for their retention.

ASPIRIN

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Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

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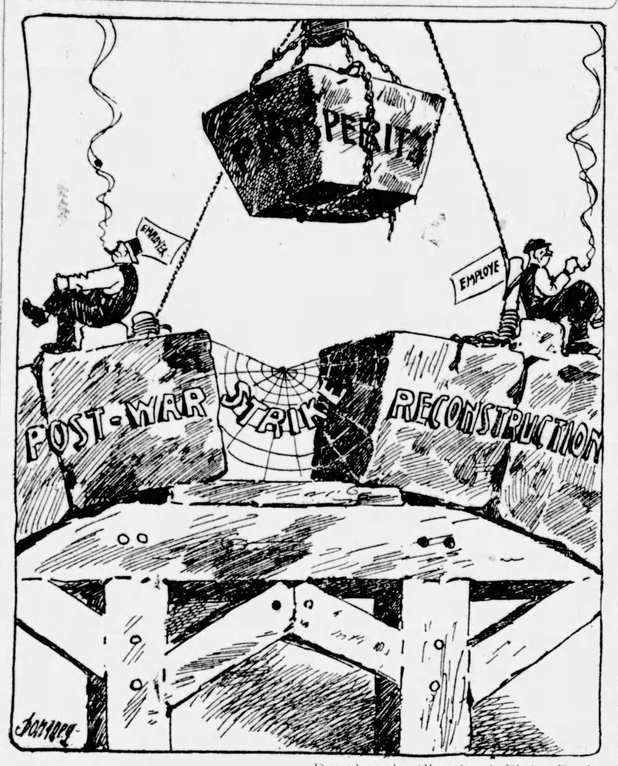
Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

The Last Stone in the Arch



Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

OHIO

BUCYRUS—Several plants in this town may be forced to close down on account of the shortage of coal.

SANDUSKY—Two hundred car repairers in the New York Central shops here have refused to go out notwithstanding entreaties of the striking Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio repairers.

WAUSEON—During his campaign tour of this vicinity, Carmi A. Thompson, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, pledged a revision of the taxing system.

COLUMBUS—Building and loan associations during the last six months have helped to finance 40,000 homes in Ohio and are preparing to finance a similar number in the next six months.

FINDLAY—Northwestern Ohio's apple crop will be much smaller than usual this year, John A. Sutton, in charge of the northwestern experiment station here, says.

MARION—Reports submitted to the Marion county farm bureau show the wheat yield will be about normal, the average yield from the reports handed in being about 18 bushels to the acre.

DAYTON—Walter Culp, Spring Valley minister, who eloped with Esther Hughes of Greenville June 14, began sentence last week in the Dayton workhouse imposed upon him by Probate Judge Marshall at Xenia.

COLUMBUS—Governor Davis wired President Harding that "Ohio stands fully prepared to act without delay" in furnishing protection to mine operators who wish to open their mines in accordance with the President's request.

COLUMBUS—Mrs. Stasia Wells, first wife of Youngstown's millionaire doughboy, filed a motion in supreme court for a rehearing of the often contested divorce suit.

COLUMBUS—Ohio's apple crop this year will be from 40 to 50 per cent of a full crop and the peach crop will be 60 to 70 per cent normal, C. J. West, crop reporter, says.

PUT-IN BAY—Additional plans for construction of a modern 350-room hotel here were made at a meeting of representatives of several big interests.

LOGAN—Hocking county's fair board has authorized the holding of a night fair this year in connection with the regular fair and race meeting in September.

PENNSYLVANIA

HAZELTON—Chairman Thomas Kennedy of the anthracite miners' scale committee, in a recent statement said that "It seems that interest lies only in one direction and that is to put wages on the arbitration table and permit profits of the operators to go unchallenged."

HARRISBURG — Democratic state committee finance plan will consist of raising $75,000 by solicitors in each county.

PHILADELPHIA — Directors of the sesqui centennial exhibition association elected Edward W. Bok, president of the association and definitely rejected the proposal to postpone the fair until 1927.

OIL CITY—Heavy warm rains which fell recently were just what the farmers of Venango and contigious counties needed to assure them that all past records of big crops will be broken this year.

EASTON—The Eddysides clubhouse, a handsome dancing pavilion along the Delaware river, was completely destroyed by fire.

HAZELTON—St. Mary's Slovak church, parochial school and convent at MacAdoo, near here, were destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at $100,000.

MICHIGAN

MONROE—A number of barley and oat fields in the southern part of Monroe county have been destroyed by chinch bugs.

MACATAWA PARK — Twenty-nine cottages along the north lake front here were destroyed by fire in the space of 90 minutes. Value is fixed at $150,000.

DETROIT—Judge Tuttle of the United States district court has granted an injunction on the plea of the Pere Marquette railroad labor organizations and all men on strike, enjoining them from interfering in any way with the transportation of mails and interstate commerce.

LANSING—"Health conditions at the Boys' Industrial school, once heralded as a filthy, unsafe for delinquent boys, have never been better than now," the state health commissioner declares.

KALAMAZOO—Anna Desense arrived in this city after a 5,000 mile journey from Slavonia to marry a stoker in the employ of the Michigan Light company, whom she had never seen.

LANSING — Governor Groesbeck ordered Col. Roy C. Vandercook, commissioner of public safety, to establish a state police post near Ecorse.

LANSING — Construction of two new buildings at the Michigan Agricultural college will be done by the state, it has been decided by the state administrative board.

GRAND RAPIDS—Fruit crop of Michigan is giving the farmers and transportation men some concern, according to local railway officials.

LANSING — Governor Groesbeck, in a telegram for transmittal to President Harding, asked the sanction of the federal government for a plan to take over and operate Michigan coal mines under state control.

DETROIT—Michigan's Republican contest for the senatorial nomination at the primary on Sept. 12 is in full swing. The three candidates in the field are Senator Townsend, Representative Patrick H. Kelley and Major John G. Emery, former national commander of the American Legion.

CHARLEVOIX — Economic soil survey in Charlevoix county, which is fostered by the state department of agriculture, has already produced factors of great importance from an agricultural and economic standpoint.

INDIANA

TERRE HAUTE—Dr. John H. Hewitt of this city, announced that he is not a candidate for the office of secretary of the Indiana state board of health.

PETERSBURG — Peach growers in Pike county are alarmed over the railroad strike situation, as a cessation of traffic would prevent the marketing of thousands of bushels of Elberta peaches in this county.

GREENSBURG—A reduction of 18½ per cent in the assessments of farm land in Decatur county for taxation purposes is shown in the report of the county board of review.

MARION—At the end of the meeting of the Fourth district of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' associations the statement was made that the railroad strike is not a farmers' quarrel.

INDIANAPOLIS — Weather conditions in the state have been favorable to nearly all crops, with the result that most of the corn crop has been laid by successfully, said George C. Bryant, state argicultural statistician.

INDIANAPOLIS—The chinch bug pest attacking corn, wheat and other farm crops caused losses to Indiana farmers of approximately $2,000,000 in the last three years, Harry F. Dietz, assistant state entomologist, said recently.

INDIANAPOLIS — A protest against the recent presidential order demanding the return of 4,800 chemical patents now owned by the chemical foundation was made in a resolution adopted by the Indiana Chapter of the American Chemical Society.

BLOOMINGTON — Indiana University's memorial campaign for $100,00 among the student body of the Summer session started last week at an all-university mass meeting on the campus, attended by more than 2,500 persons.

PORTLAND—Harvey C. Humphries, 46, shooter for the Independent Torpedo company, was blown to atoms on the Meridian street pike, about 10 miles south of this city, when an automobile in which he was riding, carrying 20 quarts of nitroglycerin, was blown up.

INDIANAPOLIS — A fine food crop is coming on in Russia, and the outlook is that there will be ample supplies for all Russia when the crop is gathered, said James P. Goodrich, former governor of Indiana, who has just returned to this country from Russia.

Catarrh in the Summer.

Does your Catarrh usually get better in the Summer? The worst symptoms often do seem better and this is the reason why Summer is a good time to take treatments for Catarrh. There are less hindrances than in the Winter and the improvement often comes quicker. If you have Catarrh at all, Winter or Summer, read what Catarrh Specialist Sproule of 43 Cornhill Building, Boston, says about Catarrh at this season on page 2. Write for a consultation and see what can be done for you through this Home Treament Method.

Camouflaged Millinery

Mrs. Frances Ferris, London, charged with debt, was accused of having 15 hats in a year. In defense she claimed it was the same hat retrimmed.

U. S. PLANNING TO BUILD ROADS

Federal Aid Is Expected to Place This Nation in Forefront.

Within three years the United States will have a system of highways superior to that of any other country in the world. This is assured by the new post-office appropriation bill, provisions of which include three items aggregating $190,000,000 to be expended under the state-participation plan in construction of high-grade roads. In addition to this approximately $10,000,000 will be devoted to building roads in national forests in 23 states.

These new authorizations are expected to result in the construction of more than 25,000 miles of Federal-aid roads. Previous appropriations have provided for 46,000 miles, which will make a total of 71,000 miles, or nearly 40 per cent of the 180,000 miles contemplated.

With the rapid increase in the use of motor vehicles it is a tax upon the imagination to estimate what this will mean as a solution of the transportation problem. It is conceivable, if this development continues, the time will come when a railroad strike will be anything but a menace. Food and fuel supplies of the cities will not be cut off, industry and commerce paralyzed, movement of mails tied up and the farmer barred from his markets by a breakdown of rail transportation, if every state is crisscrossed with a network of fine highways that make the truck a real competitor of the freight train.

No longer will there be such a thing as rural isolation. The tendency toward congestion of the population in large centers may be checked. The back-to-the-farm movement will be given a real impetus. Life will be made easier and more enjoyable for many millions and relief may be found for strains in the economic adjustment of society.

What might be done is apparent when it is stated there are approximately two and one-half million miles of public rural roads in the United States. Of these less than 12 per cent, about 299,000 miles, are improved and the mileage of permanent, well built roads seems almost negligible.

The average cost of construction of Federal-aid roads has been $17,120 a mile. The expense has decreased materially within the last year and the new appropriation bill reduces the maximum participation on the part of the government from $20,000 to $16,250 a mile this year and $15,000 a mile thereafter.

TACNA-ARICA PACT SIGNED

Notables Gather in Washington to See New Example of Conciliation.

In an environment already rendered historic by the achievements of the arms conference, representatives of the great and small nations of the earth came together in Washington last week to witness consummation of the new example of international conciliation furnished by Chile and Peru, in their agreement to arbitrate the 40-year-old controversy over Tacna-Arica.

Diplomats from virtually every foreign embassy and legation, as well as high officials of the United States, were in the notable gathering which assembled for the ceremony attending formal signature of the arbitration protocol and marking the end of the conference begun here by the Chilean and Peruvian plenipotentiaries nearly 10 weeks ago.

For the occasion, the Hall of the Americas, in the Pan-American Union under the same roof where the major decisions of the arms negotiations were taken, was fitted with chairs for several hundred spectators and, except for a section reserved for officials, was thrown open to the public.

Signature of the protocol and its complementary act was first on the program of the final session.

Afterward, an hour was given over to a farewell exchange of felicitations on the outcome of the negotiations, with Secretary Hughes speaking for the United States, Carlos Aldunate and Ambassador Mathieu for Chile and Dr. Meliton Porras and Ambassador Pezet for Peru.

SCHOOL IS PLANNED FOR LAW ENFORCERS

A school of criminology, said to be the only one exclusively for law enforcers, has been established at Northwestern university. L. S. May of Seattle, Wash., head of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police and widely known criminologist, has been selected to head the school.

"The police officer should be first in the study of criminology and the prevention of crime," says Mr. May, "but usually he knows nothing about it. The criminal is years ahead of our police methods. He is costing the American people $500,000,000 annually."

Charges Modern Parents Teach Children to Tell Social Lies

Children learn how to lie from their parents.

This startling opinion was expressed by Mrs. T. H. Leet, prominent Maryville, Mo., clubwoman, in a talk to the Mothers' club of the Buchanan Street Methodist Episcopal church.

And the other mothers agreed with her.

"We tell many little children social lies," said Mrs. Leet. "We tell them to tell Mrs. So-and-So, if she comes, that we are not at home. We praise someone's clothes to her face, then turn to the little girl and say: 'Isn't she a sight!' We tell someone that we will be delighted to accept an invitation, then tell the daughter that we just despise to go.

"We arbitrarily suppress the natural energies and force the children to seek a secret and illegitimate outlet for them, which they will be tempted to conceal by untruths.

"We do not answer the questions them with untruths, which forces the child to seek undesirable information elsewhere. We emphasize mistakes and transgressions, making the child ashamed to speak of them freely.

"We do not trust our children. We question with suspicion and stimulate in them a fear of punishment which will lead them to lie in self-defense.

The trouble with modern parents, Mrs. Leet says, is that they judge their children by adult standards.

"We judge our children by adult standards of right and wrong," she said, "forcing them to deception. We mistake the child fancy and imaginative playfulness for lies. But we should remember that the child's imaginative world is just as real to him as our material world is to us."

Mrs. Leet advocated greater frankness on the part of parents and scrupulous care in setting a good example to the children as a remedy

The Latest Markets

Another week of industrial unrest has served to show nothing so well as the confidence the average investor has in the future of the country. Buying of practically all classes of securities during last week kept prices up to previous levels and even caused some new high records to be registered.

Purchases in many instances were being made by those who intend to hold their securities for six months or a year, confident that long before the temporary unsettlement would have subsided and prices would be permanently established at higher levels.

Despite the difficulty in obtaining supplies, the steel issues enjoyed a good week. Crucible Steel established a new high price, although covering of a large short line was in a great measure responsible. United States Steel also made a new high record for this movement, which, from the standpoint of the bull element, was perhaps the most significant fact of the week. The statement of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. was exceptionally good and resulted in buying in many allied issues.

The fact that steels are strong when transportation is such a vital problem in this industry, demonstrates what several well posted observers have been pointing out since the coal strike commenced, viz: that hard times rarely, if ever, come in this country because of difficulty in delivering or obtaining commodities for which there is an established demand. It is only when production exceeds demand that industrial stagnation has ensued in the past.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.13; July, $1.13; Sept., $1.11⅝; Dec., $1.14. Corn, cash, 72c. Oats, cash, 39c. Barley, cash, 66c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 86c. Clover seed, cash, $13.00; Oct., $11.40; Dec., $11.30. Alsike, cash, $10.50; August, $10.50; Oct., $10.60. Timothy, cash, $2.80; Sept., $3.00; Oct., $2.90.

Chicago—Wheat, July, $1.11¾; Sept., $1.09¼; Dec., $1.10½. Corn, July, 62⅛c; Sept., 63¾c; Dec., 60¾c. Oats, July, 32¼c; Sept., 34c; Dec., 36¾c. Rye, July, 82⅞c; Sept., 81⅛c; Dec., 82c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 39@40c; solid pack, 38c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 21@22c; Michigan, 1-lb, 23c; brick, 23@24c; longhorn, 25@25½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 23½c; lean, 33½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 29c; 9 to 10 lbs., 28c; 11 to 12 lbs., 25c; 13 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard—12c. Hams, 31c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@25c; Spring ducks, 30@32c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 23@24c; broilers, 30@35c; old roosters, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 5c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 13c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 40½@41c; prints, 41@41½c; extra prints, 39½@40c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 32½@33c; packing stock, 23@25c. Eggs — Fresh gathered northern extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 23c; western firsts, new cases, 21½c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints: Nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal fat, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York State, 23@24c; brick, 20@21c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; Northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 25@27c; thin, 20@22c; roosters, 15c; light broilers, 23@24c; heavy, 30@32c; Spring ducks, 23@25c. Potatoes—New stock, $3.50@4.50 a barrel. Sweet potatoes, $1.75 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter unsettled; creamery, extras, 33½; firsts, 29½@32½; seconds, 28@29c; standards, 32¼@32½c. Eggs lower; receipts, 14,110 cases; firsts, 19½@20½c; ordinary firsts, 18@18½c; miscellaneous, 19@19½c; storage packed, extras, 21½@22c; storage packed firsts, 21c. Poultry, alive, higher, fowls, 22c; broilers, 24@27c; roosters, 13½c. Potatoes, weaker; receipts, 152 cars; total United States shipments, 731 cars; eastern shore Virginia, stave barrels, Irish Cobblers, $3.75@3.80 cwt.; Kansas sacked Cobblers, $1.65@1.75 cwt.; Kansas Early Ohios, poorly graded, sacked, $1.00@1.15 cwt.; Minnesota Early Ohios, sacked and bulk, $1.25 cwt.

New York—Butter, weak; receipts, 15,972; creamery higher than extras, 36¼@37c. Eggs, weak; receipts 22,410. Cheese, weak; receipts 2,907; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21¾c; do. average run, 20¼@20½c; state whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 21@21¼c; do average run, 20¼c. Live poultry, steady and unchanged; dressed poultry quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, receipts, 3,500; heavies, $11.00; yorkers, $11.50; pigs, $11.50; cattle, $9.50; calves, $10.00@11.00; Spring lambs, $11.50@12.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs — Receipts, 2,000; steady; heavies, $10.90; heavy yorkers, $11.50@11.60; light yorkers and pigs, $11.60@11.65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; lower; sheep, $7.25; lambs, $12.50. Calves—Receipts, 200; steady; top, $10.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; very slow; steady to 35@60c lower; shipping steers, $8.00@10.00; butchers, $7.50@8.25; yearlings, $9.00@9.85; heifers, $5.00@7.75; cows, $2.50@6.50; bulls, $8.75@6.50; stockers and feeders, $5.50@6.50; fresh cows and Springers slow, steady, $35@110. Calves—Receipts, 1,600; $1 higher; $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; good steady, light, 10@15c higher; heavy, $11.00@11.25; mixed, $11.25@11.50; yorkers, $11.50@11.60; light do., $11.60@11.75; pigs, $11.75@11.85; roughs, $8.50@8.75; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,800; slow; lambs, $1 lower; lambs, $5.00@12.00; few, $12.50; yearlings, $5.00@10.00; wethers, $7.50@8.00; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.50.

East St. Louis—Cattle—Receipts, 700; a few Western steers sold 25c lower, compared with a week ago, fed native steers barely steady; medium grades, 25c lower; grassers, 50c lower; fed light yearlings and heifers, steady; beef cows, 25c to 75c lower; bulls and canners 25c lower; stocker steers steady to strong; veal calves, 50c to $1.00 lower; top for week matured steers, $10.10; yearlings, $10.25; bulk for week native steers, $8.00@9.65; grassers, $6.00@7.00; yearlings, $7.50@9.50; cows, $4.25@5.75; canners, $2.50; bulls, $4.25@4.75; stockers, $5.50@6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; fairly active, steady to strong; top, $11.05; bulk, 140 to 220-pound averages, $10.80@11.00; no heavies on sale; pigs, $10.25@10.85; packer sows, $8.10@8.25. Sheep—Receipts, 500; steady; compared with week ago, fat lambs, 75c to $1.00 lower; aged sheep steady; top lambs, late in week, $12.50; bulls, $12.00@12.25; culls, $6.50@6.00; fat light ewes mostly $6.00; heavies, $3.00; good to choice yearlings to year-old breeding sows, $6.50@8.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of A. E.) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,500; compared with week ago, choice and prime beef steers strong to 15c higher; lower grades including grassers, very slow; mostly 35c to 50c lower; spots off more; best beef cows and heifers and canners unchanged; in between grassers sluggish; mostly 25c to 35c lower; spots on common to medium cows, 50c or more off; bulls and veal calves mostly 50c lower; stockers and feeders strong; week's top beef steers, $10.85; week's bulk prices, beef steers, $8.75@10.10; butchers cows and heifers, $5.00@7.25; canners and cutters, $2.90@3.75; bologna bulls, $4.50@4.75; veal calves, $9.00@9.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; opened about steady; closed 10@15c lower on good lights and light butchers; others $11.00 early; practical top late, $10.85; bulk good butchers, $10.25@10.75; hold-over moderate; packers mostly $8.00@9.00; pigs slow; heavy weight, $10.15@10.55; medium, $10.45@10.85; packing sows, smooth, $8.40@9.10; packing sows, rough, $7.75@8.50; killing pigs, $9.60@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; compared with week ago: fat lambs and yearlings mostly 75c@$1.00 lower; cull lambs and light sheep, $1.00@1.50 lower; heavy sheep, $1.50@2.00 lower; feeders steady to 25c lower; best yearlings breeding ewes steady; others 50c to $1.00 lower; week's top native and Western lambs, $13.50; fat ewes, $8.00; feeder lambs, $13.00; closing bull prices, fat lambs, $12.50@13.00; fat light ewes, $6.00@7.00; heavy ewes, $3.50@4.50; feeder lambs, $12.00@12.85.

"DRUMMER" IS DOOMED, MERCHANTS NOW BELIEVE

The American "Drummer" is doomed soon to become as extinct as the dodo or the bustle, Louis E. Pierson, president of the Merchants' association predicted in announcing plans for the national merchandise fair to open in New York, Aug. 7.

Such fairs, patterned after the European, or Leipsig system, will permit merchants to view and compare goods of competitors, thus eliminating the need for traveling salesmen, said Pierson.

The national fair will mark a try-out of the "direct-selling" plan in America. Merchants await the result with a view to bringing merchandise fairs into widespread use, it was said.

GERMANY EXILES WOMAN PACIFIST

Countess Hetta Trauberg, German pacifist who was interned by the Germans during the war because she condemned submarine warfare, the deportation of Belgian and French women and children and the treatment of allied prisoners, has been expelled from Germany because she still persists in peace propaganda.

She is in Vienna, where she is compiling a book, deriving much of her material from the archives of Vienna. She is said to have war letters exchanged between the Emperor of Russia, Emperor William of Germany and the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph.

REWARD IS OFFERED FOR LOST PICTURES

A theft of valuable paintings which occurred four years ago has been announced by the Frankfurt, Germany, police issuing a proclamation to the effect that "a collection of pictures was stolen from a railway carriage of the Second Guards division en route from Brussels to Germany, Nov. 8, 1918. Included were a portrait of the Spanish Infante by Valesquez, two works of Rubens, a Van Dyck and other old masters. A reward of 1,000,000 marks is offered for their recovery."

No explanation is given as to why the pictures were on the way from Brussels to Germany or to whom they belonged.

FRENCH STUDENTS WILL USE STADIUM

French school children are to have the benefit of the Pershing stadium, built by the A. E. F. Work has been started on the big field, which is near Joinville-le-Pont, to reconstruct the stadium and to convert the arena into drill ground and track space for boys and girls. The Paris municipal council, doing the work, is following a suggestion made by the international committee

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LADIES: Earn $15 weekly spare time at home, addressing and mailing circulars. Send 10 cents silver for sample copy and complete instruction sheet. P. O. Box 46, Sta. "G," New York.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only $25 with fodder tieing attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

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Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. F, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale. Give price and description. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TENNESSE FARMS: Ranging from a few acres up to several hundred. Moore Land Company, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Pleasant profitable 63-a. farm bargain; buy of owner. Mrs. Florence Howard, Petersburg, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

118-Acre Farm With
10 Cows, 5 A. Corn, 2 A. Potatoes,
10 a. oats, 5 a. buckwheat, 10 a. barley, 25 a. hay, vegetable garden, maple sugar making outfit and some household furniture all included to settle immediately; only half mile milk station, stores, school, variety fruit, valuable woodlot, 20-cow pasture, barn, large house, running spring water, valley view; $2,500 takes all, part down. Traveling instructions with details 72 acres equipped $1,500 shown same trip, page 19-S, Strout's FREE Catalog. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

YEARLY INVENTORY SHOULD BE MADE ON EVERY FARM

Farming is a business, and like other business men the farmer should know which way he is going financially. To drift along year after year not knowing whether he is going toward success or failure is not the practice of successful business men, and it should not be the practice of farmers.

To gauge progress by an increase in cash in hand or to measure loss by additional debts incurred without taking into account decreases or increases in the value of all property owned, often leads to false conclusions. The storekeeper is well aware of this, and his annual "stock taking" is nothing more or less than the making of an inventory or list of property, without which he lacks accurate information concerning his profits and losses. Inventories are not difficult to make, and the United States Department of Agriculture has found that they are of great value to any farmer who is striving to better his condition. They overcome obstacles and place his business affairs on a secure basis.

Make Inventory.

There is no best time of the year to make an inventory for everybody and under all circumstances. Each one must decide for himself the date most convenient. In deciding, however, the most important consideration is to select a time of the year before the season's work in the field begins. It will save estimating large quantities of farm produce on hand if the inventory is taken as late in the Spring as possible before field work begins.

Although any day will do, it is generally found best to select the first day of some month, and a fairly good guide in any section will be the date upon which tenants customarily change farms. The best inventory date may vary from January 1 in the cotton belt, to April 1 in New England and other Northern states, and for special farms special dates are often required.

If no list of the farm property has ever been made, it is well to start preparations by going over the farm, field by field, and building by building, taking each item as it is found. In this way nothing is missed. The listing can be done in any memorandum book or on loose sheets of paper. Two persons can do this better than one, especially in barns, tool houses and places where many articles are found. One person can search out the various pieces of property, calling each item in turn to be set down on the list by the other. The classifying and appraising can be done at the same time, if desired, by listing the items coming under each class of property on separate pages or sheets, but for the most part they can be best done within doors as the items are being copied into the property book, if one is used.

All property owned comes under the head of resources or assets. These may be subdivided into physical or intangible. The value of the physical property must be estimated and appraised. The financial property has a face value, which under any conditions ordinarily met with on the farm needs no appraisal. The physical property may be grouped under the following heads: Land, buildings, other permanent improvements, work stock, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, machinery and tools, farm produce, farm supplies, growing crops. The financial items include cash on hand, cash in bank, accounts receivable and notes receivable. By receivable is meant debts owing to the farm.

Don't Overlook Debts.

In no case should a list of liabilities—bills and accounts owed by the farm—be omitted from the inventory. Liabilities are an offset to the resources. When all the items with their variations have been entered the work is finished by summing up the valuations. This is best done by adding each page separately and carrying the totals to the last page where they may be conveniently added to attain a grand total. The liabilities are summed up in the same manner. When the sum of the liabilities is subtracted from that of the resources the remainder is the net or present worth. By this is meant the net valuation to the owner of the farm property after all debts are accounted for, or in other words the net amount of capital invested in the farm business at inventory date.

SEEK MEDAL FOR BRAVE GIRL WHO RISKED LIFE FOR CHUM

Application has been made by the Brotherhood class of the Presbyterian church at St. Petersburg, Fla., for a Carnegie hero medal for Mary Buhner, heroic young girl swimmer, who risked death by drowning or attack by an unknown sea monster believed to have been a barracuda, in a vain effort to save the life of her chum, Dorothy McClatchie, who bled to death from wounds inflicted upon her left leg and thigh by the unseen foe, while the two girls were swimming in the main ship channel about a mile beyond the recreation pier on June 17.

They had made the mile swim from the end of the dock to the buoy in a choppy sea and were getting ready to return when Miss McClatchie cried out that a shark had bitten her foot off. An examination showed that the foot was still there, but that her leg had been cut to the bone in two places as if by a razor, severing the main artery. Miss Buhner began swimming toward the shore towing her companion and tried to attract the attention of a passenger steamer, but could not make anyone see their plight. She kept waving her hand, however, and eventually someone from the recreation pier put out in a rowboat.

Swims 25 Minutes.

When the boat reached them Miss Buhner was exhausted from swimming for 25 minutes and keeping her companion from sinking. Miss McClatchie, although unconscious from the loss of blood and from the presence of water in her lungs, was still living, but died in an automobile while being taken from the dock to a hospital. Miss McClatchie was a Canadian girl and had intended going to McGill university, Toronto, but changed her mind because her chum, Miss Buhner, wanted to go to Sullins, in Virginia.

Miss McClatchie and Miss Buhner were inseparable friends and had planned to be roommates at college. They were both athletes and members of the St. Petersburg swimming club. Both had won many prizes. Miss McClatchie in particular had many athletic accomplishments, arising from her determination to have a sound physique, in spite of the fact that her mother, sister and brother were invalids.

Delay Costs Life.

A few moments after Miss McClatchie was struck by the fish she began to feel the weakness resulting from the great loss of blood. She never lost her composure, but when she felt herself growing unconscious, merely said: "Kiss me, Mary; I'm gone!"

"Oh, no Dot! Just float, and I'll tow you in!"

attract attention sooner Miss McClatchie's life probably could have been saved, but they were more than a mile from shore when the tragedy occurred, and in the long swim shoreward the wounded girl's blood ebbed away and death beat them in the race.

Why, Judge

In a decision handed down in London Judge Graham stated: "I cannot compel a woman to open her mouth, and it is a certainty I cannot make her shut it."

Wonderful Pile Remedy

Guaranteed to relieve Bleeding, Protruding, Itching, Internal and Fistula Piles. Medium cases, per jar, $1.50. Chronic cases, per jar, $2.00. In severe cases both should be used. Medium for Internal and Chronic or External. ALSO WONDERFUL REMEDY for old sores, running sores, varicose veins, milk leg and ulcerated sores, $1.50 per jar. When ordering, state whether for male or female. Add 10c to cover postage. ROBT. T. JONES, 417 N. Seventh St., Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

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We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

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STRIKES MAKE REAL TEST FOR PRES. HARDING

Political Leaders Think Coal and Rail Walkouts May Have Influence in November Election.

Political leaders in Washington are not overlooking the fact that the rail and coal strikes are likely to cut considerable ice in the Fall elections.

But be it said to the credit of President Harding that he is apparently unswerved by political considerations in his efforts to end the coal miners' walkout. Not even the President's bitterest critics have been able to detect the slightest indication that his various acts have been governed by the desire to win partisan advantage. An indorsement of his policy lies in the fact that his appeal to the governors was responded to as heartily by Democratic state executives as by Republicans.

Scrupulously as he may avoid the slightest hint of politics in handling the grave situation confronting him, however, the President, being an astute politician, is certain to realize that his success or failure in restoring coal production and ending the railroad tie-up is certain to react to the credit or disadvantage of his party in the November elections.

Adds to Harding's Burden.

This naturally adds to the tremendous burdens he is now carrying. Subordinates, whose responsibilities are not so great as the President's, freely say that the President is ace to face with the gravest test he has undergone since March 4, 1920, and that the way he meets the crisis will cut a big figure in the elections this Fall. The administration is likely to be judged by its success in restoring industrial peace, these politicians say, and the country will express its approval or disapproval when it comes time to ballot for congressional and senatorial candidates.

Other grave issues have faced the President in the past year and a half. The tariff and taxation puzzles, the soldiers' bonus problem, the ever present question of governmental economy and efficiency and many other matters of national importance have confronted the chief executive, but these problems have been of legislative rather than of an executive nature and the President has divided responsibility with congress. In the present instance, however, the President is carrying the burden alone, with congress willing, but powerless to aid him. In addition to this, the coal and rail strike are of direct concern to every home, every citizen.

Coal Leading Commodity.

No commodity is in such universal demand as coal, no facility so important to business and social existence as transportation.

If any considerable portion of the country is suffering for the lack of coal or transportation facilities next November, the voters are likely to go to the polls with lack of confidence in the administration.

It is significant that the Northern states, where the overwhelming Republican majorities are centralized, consume the bulk of the coal, and that the South, where the Democratic vote is massed in greatest numbers, uses but a nominal amount. The situation, therefore, from a political standpoint, places the Republicans where they may lose much and the Democrats in a position where they have much to gain with little fear of losses.

Added to the problem of seeing that the country is not short of life necessities this Fall, the President is under the additional necessity of steering a course that will offend neither the millions of voters in sympathy with the demands of labor nor the enormous political strength at the command of business and industrial interests.

While politicians weigh these elements of the situation there is apparently no disposition at the White House to permit them to interfere with the President's sincere effort to bring industrial peace. Political considerations are incidental to the President just now.

The big job in his hands is to bring about the production of coal against next Winter's needs, and he undoubtedly knows that if he does that job well there is no occasion to worry abiut the coming elections. While the big task is under way there will be no dallying along the wayside with politicians.

PASTOR IS WARNED BY MOONSHINERS

Rev. Robert Stewart, Methodist preacher of the Armuchee circuit in Floyd county, Ga., has been threatened with death because of his activities against "moonshiners" in the north Georgia mountains. A note of warning found tacked to the parsonage well, read:

"We have had enough reporting of stills in this settlement. We will give you one week to get away. If you don't someone will have to take care of your wife and children."

Stewart turned the note over to prohibition officers and announced his intention to continue his crusade. "I know how to handle a gun and will not hesitate to use one if occasion demands," he said.

He is said to have uncovered 39 stills in Lampkin county within three months.

Deutschland Sold as Junk

The former German super-submarine Deutschland has been sold at Kellock's salesroom, Liverpool, for 200 pounds, to Robert Smith & Sons, Birkenhead. She will be dismantled and sold as scrap.

The Deutschland ran the blockade during the war and made two commercial voyages to the United States.

Defy Spooks for Home

Unable to get a home elsewhere, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Merchant have taken a Brighton, Eng., house untenanted for 20 years because "haunted."

Girls Wreck School

Because unruly girls destroyed all discipline at the Gordon House Industrial school in England, the institution has been closed.

They Lead League of Women Voters

These six women, noted for their constructive work for good government, unite in urging every woman citizen to vote in their party primaries. At a meeting in Cleveland plans were made for an educational campaign to inform women of the country of the facts about primaries, through the training for citizenship department of the League of Women Voters. The women pictured above are: Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters and head of the division of legislation and law enforcement in Washington; Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Ind., first vice president, head of the division of organization; Miss Belle Sherwin, Cleveland, second vice president, director of the training for citizenship department; Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Birmingham, Ala., third vice president, special representative to aid states with their legislative programs; Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Girard, O., secretary and head of the division of publicity, and Miss Katherine Ludington, Hartford, Conn., treasurer.

GROWTH OF RADIO BROADCASTING IN THIS COUNTRY PHENOMENAL

Editor's Note: Radiophone is a word that has leaped into wide popularity within the last few months and from being a word known to few is now known to everyone. The magic of the new field of entertainment, instruction, education and science has been seized with thankfullness by millions. Edward J. Nally, one of the pioneers in radio, is president of the Radio corporation, and is perhaps the greatest living authority on many branches of the new activity, especially in the field of broadcasting.

BY EDWARD J. NALLY.

Some day may come a writer gifted with the ability to analyze retrospectively conditions which led to the phenomenal growth of radiophone broadcasting. For the present it may be said those who had most to do with launching the new art are too busy supplying the needs of the American public to have time for speculation as to who or what was responsible for the sudden universal popularity of radio.

When one views, as has been witnessed recently in a hundred cities, queues of prospective purchasers strung along streets leading to retail radio shops it may be imagined what activity prevailed in the factories where these wonder-working radio boxes are produced.

Heretofore the factories had been engaged in supplying requirements of radio telegraph interests for commercial communication purposes and the lesser needs of the American boy radio amateur, but when radiophone broadcasting of music, concerts, lectures, sporting news, markets, etc., was inaugurated during the Fall of 1921 the manufacturers were swamped with orders.

Results Obtained.

It is natural that broadcasting, carrying grand opera into the homes of the American people, should have created a concerted and impatient demand for radio sets and apparatus —especially the low-priced, popular radio receiving sets, and it is a tribute to those who had to do with the design and manufacture of the equipment that practically everyone who spent money for an outfit—low priced or high priced—was able, without radio knowledge, to obtain the desired results.

The large electrical manufacturing companies making the bulk of the necessary radio devices are permanent institutions and they early recognized that radio in the home is here to stay. Properly designed and properly made apparatus is necessary in order that satisfactory radio reception shall be permanent.

As an indication of the expansion of factory output which has taken place it may be stated commercial and experimental radio requirements a year ago used up vacuum tubes at the rate of 4,000 a year, while the present demand exceeds 200,000 of these devices a month.

The factories manufacturing for the Radio Corporation of America are operating on a greatly expanded production program and it is possible there will be a surplus of sets and parts within six months.

Verily, it may be said a new use has been found for flag poles, chimney tops and high trees, dead or alive. All have been or are being put to work sustaining one end of radio receiving antenna.

Future of Broadcasting.

The future of radiophone broadcasting might be viewed from a dozen angles. A dozen or a score of prophecies might be obtained from as many prophets, but perhaps the only sensible deductions which can be made are those based on what has occurred and what progress has been made during the first six months of popular radio.

Broadcasting stations have tried a range of subjects, from prize fight ringside returns to lectures on social hygiene, and from jazz to grand opera. Religious sermons and sacred music are being sent out on Sundays and kiddie bedtime stories several evenings each week.

In the ambitious attempt to feel out the public desire the broadcasters have discovered what newspaper managers discovered long ago—that the mental and intellectual appetite of the American family has a wide range of interests and in order that the new means of disseminating what the American public daily wants to know may be a success it is essential only to realize that the change is one of manner—not of matter.

The radiophone receiver in the home can, if desired, be on duty all of the time. Its messages come in spoken words, pleasing and easy to understand. In this city, state and national governmental departments have an agency whereby the home, the office, the farm and the workshop may be reached directly and on opportune occasions.

All in all we have in the radiophone a new and valuable means of communication—in the main, of course, one way communication in the sense that the matter in newspapers and magazines has a direction of flow from organized sources into the dwellings of men.

PLANES TO LOCATE LOST ALASKA LAKES

Locating and photographing undiscovered lakes in the national forests of Alaska are the latest uses to which the airplane has been put, says the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

It has long been known that there are many lakes on the headlands and islands traversed by the inside passage between Seattle and Skagway that do not appear on any map. During the New York-Nome flight made by army aviators, lakes were sighted frequently which could not be found on the most authentic maps. Tales of unknown water bodies are constantly being brought in by trappers and prospectors.

Recognizing that many other of these "lost lakes" may be sources of valuable water power, the Forest Service has laid plans to map this no-man's land of the north by means of aerial photographs.

Climbs 11,600 Feet

Val A. Fynn of St. Louis, noted amateur mountain climber, and Rudolph Aemer, Swiss guide at Chateau Lake Louise, have succeeded in climbing the face of Mount Victoria in the Selkirk range, 11,600 feet. This is the first time this has been done. Fynn has tried it three times before.

Fastidious Workless

Fifty-six English unemployed men refused to accept road repair work because it was "demeaning."

Is Youngest Premier

Sir Richard Squires, K. C. M. G., prime minister of Newfoundland, has sailed for London for a conference with Premier Lloyd George. Sir Richard is only 38 years of age and the youngest prime minister of any of the British dominions.

Counterfeiting Artists Sought

A legal investigation of the sale of spurious works of art attributed to celebrated dead artists has been started in Paris on the complaints of buyers and dealers who recently have been victimized by clever imitations of famous masters.

This traffic has gone on more or less, it is known, for years but recently it has taken on such proportions that numerous complaints have been registered with criminal courts. Corots, Meissoniers and Troyons are among the commonly imitated paintings.

Some counterfeiters have reached such perfection that their productions have been regarded as equal to the originals and have been imposed upon experienced dealers, including a number of Americans, and some of them have even crept into important collections. A great number of clever copies recently have been placed on the markets and dealers have finally become alarmed and made complaints. Investigating judges are endeavoring to hunt out the studios where these counterfeits are produced.

MOTHER CAT BRINGS KITTEN FROM WELL

An old cat's mother love was greater than her aversion to water. Under the rear porch of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. McCarthy's house in Punxsutawney, Pa., an abandoned well. The water is 16 feet below the ground surface and several feet deep.

While the mother cat was watching one of her kittens at play another little toddler gave a "yip" as it tumbled into the well. The old cat heard the "S. O. S." of her offspring, tore under the porch and without hesitation jumped into the well. In a couple of minutes she came from under the porch dragging the kitten.

SIX POLISH STUDENTS COMING TO AMERICA

Six medical students from Polish universities have been selected to go to America to finish studies preparatory to entering the new institute of hygiene, recently established in Warsaw by the Rockefeller foundation.

Professor Selskar Gunn, representing the Rockefeller interests, has made final choice of the students after a competitive examination organized by the Polish ministry of health. An endowment of $250,000 has been given for establishment of the institute by the Rockefeller foundation.

WILSON BLAMED FOR TROUBLES

Willis Declares Strikes Were "Inherited" by Administration.

President Harding's difficulties with the coal and railroad strikes are troubles "inherited" from the Wilson administration in some respects, Senator Willis, Republican, Ohio, declared in an address before the Hudson County Republican club at Jersey City.

"Not only have the present unfortunate industrial troubles come to President Harding," said Senator Willis, "as the ripened, bitter and certain fruitage of mistaken policies in the past, but March 4, 1921, there was handed to him the most tangled, disorganized wreck in governmental affairs that was ever presented by one administration to another."

Discussing the industrial situation he said the President had "inherited from the preceding administration the legacy of largess and recklessness which is culminating in disturbed industrial conditions so grave as to tax the wisdom of statesmanship for their solution."

During the war, said Senator Willis, "about every body who wanted any thing from the treasury got it and if it did not occur to them to ask for enough suggestion of more liberal asking was in some cases sanctioned and urged by those high in authority, while in other cases threats extracted weak concessions from the government that were used as a basis for further demands."

"As a result of this trucking policy," he continued, "respect for authority was weakened and government by threat and coercion encouraged.

"The public has rights which must be considered paramount in any industrial contest. The nation is bigger and more important than any class or group in it and therefore its laws must be respected and its authority maintained unchallenged."

Senator Willis reviewed acts of the Republican administration and urged the re-election of Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey.

LONDON POLICE FACING DANGER

"Bobbies" Go Unarmed and Must Be Careful in the Use of Clubs.

A London police judge rebuked a policeman the other day for clubbing a prisoner over the head before arresting him. He did not censure the policeman for striking the man with his club, as he was violent, but for striking him over the head with it. He said the policeman ought to have hit him over the legs or on some other portion of his anatomy.

The incident serves to illustrate a striking difference between the comparative freedom allowed the police in America in using force in subduing an obstreperous prisoner and the restrictions that are sought to be imposed upon them here under similar circumstances. And some other differences, too.

The man who was clubbed was haled before the judge on the charge of assaulting a policeman who was trying to get a drunken woman to a police station.

The policeman said he was surrounded by a hostile crowd of about 200. Whitehead — the man who was clubbed—struck him on face and body. In the struggle both fell to the ground and someone then kicked the policeman in the ribs. The policeman drew his club and hit Whitehead, who was still showing fight "just where I could reach him easiest."

In many of London's mean streets a hostile crowd baiting a policeman is as common a sight as in the United States it is a rare one.

In London the policeman carries a "truncheon" which is by no means such a formidable weapon as the American policeman's club. And if he hits a violent prisoner over the head with it, when he ought to have hit him somewhere else, he is apt to get into trouble. Only when he is on a very dangerous "beat" does he carry a revolver. The rough who assaults him ordinarily runs no risk of getting shot and very little of getting hurt. Therefore, he is not afraid of a "scrap" with a policeman, especially when drunk.

Sleepy Detective

Because her detective went to sleep at a critical time Lady Delia Huntington had to hire a second one before she got the evidence to win her a divorce.

Child's Life for Cat

Dashing into the street to save his cat, 7-year-old Sylvester Morena of Trinidad, Colorado, was run over and killed. The cat escaped.

WEEK IN SPORT

St. Louis may stage its own world's series this year for the first time in the history of the game. The Giants lost the lead to the Cardinals last Saturday, but regained it on Sunday. The Browns were leading the Yankees in the American by a game and a half. St. Louis has never won a pennant in either league, but with the strongest contenders it has ever had in either circuit the chance of breaking precedent this season is unusually good.

Cleveland has made the race in the American a five-club affair as the result of a winning streak of 12 straight games. Coveleskie, Morton and Uhle are all performing brilliantly.

Eddie Roush, Cincinnati outfielder, recently reinstated by Commissioner Landis, came to an agreement with his club last week after a holdout of four months.

New York and Boston American league clubs have just closed a deal by which the Yanks acquired two stars, Joe Dugan and Elmer Smith, from the Red Sox in exchange for Miller, Mitchell, Wilson, Fewster and a pitcher to be selected later. Dugan will play third base and Smith will go in the outfield. Smith formerly played with Cleveland, going to Boston in a trade for Stuffy McInnes.

Race between Ty Cobb and Sisler for the American leabue batting honors narrowed down to a difference of 11 points last week, with Sisler in the lead with an average of .416. Hornsby is still leading the National with a mark of .397, with Jake Daubert second with .371.

British Tennis association has withdrawn from competition for the Davis cup.

Mrs. Molla Mallory and other American tennis stars who participated in the international matches at Wimbledon have returned home. Mrs. Mallory denied that she had quarreled with Mlle. Lenglen after her defeat and said she had not asked for a return match.

"Iron Man" Joe McGinnity has signed a contract to manage the Dubuque team of the Mississippi Valley league.

William T. Tilden of Philadelphia won the match in straight sets in the final round of the Longwood Bowl tennis singles at Brookline, Mass., over R. Norris Williams of Boston.

Refuses to Share Throne

The Shah of Persia's whirlwind courtship of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, prominent New York society matron, came to nought when she rejected him the seventeenth time, and he left Paris, where she is living. Her home is one of the most beautiful in the French capital.

AUSTRIA TO GET EARLY RELIEF

Workers Get Proposals of Liberal Nature; No Decision Is Made.

The Austrian government, it is understood, has offered the following proposals, which labor leaders have accepted in principle, reserving the right of further consultation with the men they represent:

First—An immediate increase of allowances to the unemployed, upon which class existing conditions are most severe.

Second—Control commissions to be placed at all banks to enforce the government's order prohibiting trading in foreign moneys.

Third—Prohibition of importation of all dispensable articles upon which duties are payable in gold.

Fourth—Prosecution of food and clothing profiteers and price raisers. The recent demonstration appears to have been largely of spontaneous origin. When groups of women went to the markets and found enormous increases in food prices overnight the news quickly spread. Within three days the price of lard and pork had risen 33 per cent, that of fats and sugar 100 per cent.

Hundreds of housewives rushed into factories and told the men there was a general movement to lay down tools, but cooler counsel generally prevailed. Finally deputations of workmen's counsellors started for the parliament building and were joined on the way by hundreds of men and women. The deputations presented a demand that the government bread allowance be restored immediately and that measures be taken to check advancing food prices.

FAMOUS SHRINE AT LOURDES, FRANCE, DRAWS MANY PILGRIMS

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

Although these be days of marvelous medical therapeutics the holy shrine still holds its own as a healing agency. Belief in its miraculous power, like belief in other supernatural phenomena, evidently is on the increase. New shrines are springing up over the world and old ones are attracting greater numbers of patients.

The annual pilgrimage of the afflicted to Lourdes this year, for instance, has been exceptionally large. Patients, many of whom are carried on stretchers or rolled in wheel chairs, have been taken to this little French town from points as far distant as Belfast and Belgrade. In the past most of the pilgrims practically were without hope of relief through medical assistance but this year large numbers suffering from minor ailments are seeking the shrine, inspired by the new theory of auto-suggestion and other faith cures.

Lourdes this year suddenly acquired widespread fame owing to the alleged miraculous experience of a 14-year-old shepherdess.

It is recorded that one day Bernadette Soubirous was out gathering firewood. She was suddenly confronted by a vision in the form of a beautiful young woman. The figure was surrounded by a halo of light.

When the girl recounted her experience her family decided to have her treated. But as Bernadette continued to see visions with great persistency, in one of which apeared a figure claiming to be the Virgin Mary, the villagers began to place some credence in her story. Thus the tale spread from town to town until the whole of Europe was interested and people began to arrive by the thousands.

Then, suddenly the report went forth that miraculous cures were taking place. A blind boy had regained his sight; another who had been deaf could hear plainly and an old woman paralytic was able to walk after having been a helpless invalid five years. At last a small statue of the Virgin Mary was placed in the grotto, which signified the church's official acceptance of the story.

Since then hundreds of thousands of invalids have knelt before Our Lady of Lourdes and prayed they might be cured.

STATES RECEIVE AID FROM U. S. TREASURY UNDER 50-50 POLICY

What Senator William E. Borah of Idaho denounces as "fifty-fifty" government is gaining a strong hold on the United States.

A treasury statement of appropriations authorized by Congress shows approximately $250,000,000 will be paid out in "federal aid to states" during the fiscal year which began July 1, 1922.

Borah says the increasing extent to which the federal government is becoming the father, mother, uncle and wet nurse to states in nearly everything is a sign of the degeneracy which overtook Greece and Rome.

Borah contends instead of depending upon their own resources and developing a self-reliant and independent citizenry the states are encouraged to lean on the national government and look to Washington whenever they want something.

Items making up the total which the government will distribute in its 50-50 programs follow:

Construction of rural post roads, $170,000,000.

Construction of public highways under the new federal highway act, $50,000,000.

Agricultural extension work, $4,580,000.

Colleges for agriculture and mechanical arts, $2,500,000.

Payments to states from oil leasing receipts, $1,500,000.

Payments to states from national forest fund, $1,200,000.

Payments to states for agricultural experiment stations, $1,440,000.

Construction of roads and trails in national forests, $1,000,000.

Forest road developments, $3,000,000.

Vocational education in agriculture, $1,761,000.

Vocational education in trades and industries, $1,772,000.

Vocational education teachers, $1,090,000.

Vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry, $1,034,000.

Expense of division of sex diseases, U. S. public health service, $225,000.

Promoting welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, $1,240,000.

WOMAN INTRODUCES NEW MARRIAGE VOW

English women are equaling their American sisters in the scope of their occupations. Women legislators, lawyers, physicians and sculptors are fairly common in both countries. But now London comes along with a woman "marrying parson." She is the Rev. Constance Coltman, a graduate of Oxford university, and joint pastor of one of the West End's fashionable churches.

Some women like to be married by Miss Coltman; she does not ask them to use the word "obey," in fact tells them to avoid it. She requests the bride and the groom to present each other with a ring, repeating the words:

"As this ring now encircles thy finger, so let my love surround thee all the days of thy life."

DEALERS IN STOCK GET U. S. WARNING

The federal commission ordered S. E. J. Cox and his wife, N. E. Cox of Houston, Tex., to discontinue "false representations in connection with the sale of stocks and securities" of the Prudential Oil and Refining Co., the Prudential Security Oil Co. and the General Oil Co.

Eleven hundred persons, the commission set forth, "probably were misled and deceived in the purchase of stocks of several companies promoted and controlled" by Mr. and Mrs. Cox.

Autos Sell In Japan

Despite the high tax, which is $400 yearly on the cheapest cars and extends to $1,500 on the higher class one, bad roads and business depression, the use of automobiles in Japan is increasing rapidly. The increase has been particularly noticeable in cars which ply for hire in Tokio, Yokohama and other cities, the charge for which is about $4 an hour.

Mid-Atlantic Baptism

First cabin passengers held a mid-Atlantic christening for a baby born on shipboard to Russian parents. They named it Czar Lenine Trotsky Skeloufsky.

Man Made of Bricks

Putting bricks from the wall into his bed so it looked as if he were occupying it, Henry Coumy escaped from Parkhurst prison in England.

Birth of Ice Cream Soda

Claims of Philadelphia that ice cream soda was invented in the Quaker City are denied by old New Yorkers, who assert the drink was created there.

Will Tour America

Professor Carl Mathis, the famous blind pianist, who formerly played at the court of Rumania, has arrived in New York and will make a concert tour of the United States.

Mr. R. Ellsworth Tells How Cuticura Healed His Scalp

"My trouble began with a sore and itchy scalp and my scalp was covered with red spots which caused restlessness and sleeplessness. Every time I washed my head it hurt terribly. My scalp was covered with dandruff. Then pimples appeared all over my face, and they caused itching, burning and disfigurement.

"I used every thing I could get to cure me, but the trouble grew worse all the time. I was advised to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment, when I was healed." (Signed) Ralph Ellsworth, 112 W. 12th St., Joplin, Mo.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

NEW CHARITY BODY FORMED

Chas. Garland, Who Refused Million, Said to Be Sponsor of Movement.

Charles Garland's famous $1,000,000 fortune is to endow "unfavorable causes," said an announcement by Walter Nelles, attorney representing the American Fund for Public Service, just incorporated in Delaware.

Its incorporators say the new organization "is analagous to various community trusts now in successful operation in a number of the larger cities."

They explained, however, that the governing bodies of these existing organizations, are "too conservative" and that the American Fund for Public Service was designed to establish "a fund controlled by persons who will not be conventional in their conception of public service and who will give preference to new and experimental agencies."

The incorporators were announced as Norman M. Thomas and Lewis Gannett of this city, associate editors of the Nation; Professor Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago and Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties union.

Directors of the fund were announced as follows:

Professor Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, James Welden Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Scott Nearing, William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational league of Chicago; Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement.

In 1919, Garland achieved wide credence when he refused to accept $1,000,000 as his share in the estate of his father, James A. Garland of Boston, declaring he would not accept money he had not earned. Some time later he explained that he had changed his mind and would accept the legacy because he wished to settle $200,000 on his wife and dispose of the remainder as he saw fit.

More notoriety came to him a year ago, when he introduced Miss Lillian Conrad, a Boston art student, into his home near North Carver, Mass., whereupon his wife took their daughter and went to live with her family in Boston. Miss Conrad later returned to her home and last April Garland and his wife were reported reunited, after the birth of a son, but it is now said that their reconciliation did not last.

MAC NIDER'S PLANE IN FORCED LANDING

Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American legion, flying to Kalispell, Mont., was forced to land after having crossed the entire length of the 30 miles of Flat Head lake. The plane came down in a potato patch.

Expert work on the part of Aviator A. W. Stephenson, pilot for Mr. MacNider, saved the plane from a crash, it was said.

Farmers' Party Victor

Although Premier Norris of Manitoba was re-elected in the parliamentary elections his party was badly defeated. The Farmers' party, which opposed the Norris government, captured 38 of the 52 seats for which elections were held.

FREE FROM DREAD OF PILES NOW

Resident of Toledo, Ohio, Says He Was Entirely Cured By Simple Home Treatment.

After suffering from Piles many years Mr. W. B. Moorhead, Toledo, Ohio, was restored to health by the remarkable discovery of W. R. Darlington, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Moorhead writes:

"I received your ten days' trial Pile Remedy and took it according to directions. It certainly did the work satisfactorily and now I feel entirely cured."

Thousands of others have had equal success with this wonderful treatment. So confident is Mr. Darlington that his treatment will cure any case of Piles—chronic or acute—no matter how long standing—that a big $2.00 treatment will be sent absolutely Free on request. Simply write Mr. Darlington, 441 Kuro Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the free treatment will be mailed by return parcel post under plain wrapper. Costs nothing if it does not cure. Write today, giving age, description of case and how long afflicted.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation